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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Dykes for Future Floods

Merit Plan Merits Watched

Women's Task for Peace

¶ **In the Ohio River valley** residents follow the receding flood busying themselves with the work of rehabilitation. Aided by state and federal funds, plans for restoration of the water-logged cities and towns move swiftly. With a property loss of $400,000,000 to reckon with, and with an estimated total of 1,035,000 individuals involved in the disaster, the United States is faced with the question: Shall this thing be permitted to happen again? A nation, grown used to seeing government-paid workers leaning on idle shovels, wonders if the problem of flood prevention would not afford a type of relief work inspiring to both distributor and recipient of jobs.

* * *

¶ **Already plans** for co-ordinated effort toward flood prevention are under consideration. One of the interesting proposals comes from Dr. Paul B. Sears of the University of Oklahoma. His program includes: Revegitation of hillsides; agricultural practices tending to control rainfall; redesigning of highways to control the flow of water; control of soil erosion. The plan is designed to retard the water at the place where it falls. Former flood control methods have largely aimed at keeping floods within levees. There is adequate intelligence to master the problem. America has to demonstrate the vision to insist that the intelligence be applied.

* * *

¶ **"Upward, outward and downward."** That's how the President of the United States proposes to expand the merit system in the executive branches of government. The first step (or should one say "bulge") in that direction is seen in the approval by the House of a bill placing all postmasters under civil service. As the Senate debates the measure, discussion—particularly in political circles—waxes warm. The bill would permit the Postmaster General to make permanent selections for 14,000 postmasterships either from incumbents passing non-competitive examinations or from postal employees. Opponents declare it would give permanent posts to Democrats. They say the "spoils" system was more fair. Advocates declare that reform along merit lines must start somewhere: Where better than on the job that most citizens are familiar with? Most people agree that there's merit in the merit system so long as it merits nonpartisan support.

* * *

¶ **"What can women do for peace?"** The National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War attempts an answer. Primarily, the committee recommends, there should be an intensive study of specific national problems leading to an understanding of foreign policy discussions. The association is against the extreme position which combats everything to do with armaments. It recommends industrial mobilization for war only when hostilities have broken out; munitions control by nationalization or regulation; the complete abolition of compulsory military training. Very interesting but, still: What can women do? All that men can—and more For the woman thought places peace and loving kindness on the same pedestal—and without the latter all the human regulations in the world might never achieve the former.

* * *

¶ **Young Republicans** meeting in New York make a remarkable discovery. They find that the results of the election last November reveal that the Republican party no longer had its hand on the pulse of the nation. Ergo, they ask now for a more liberal policy by the Republican national organization, together with the aggressiveness of a Theodore and the ear-to-the-ground-shness of a Franklin D. A modest suggestion for those intent on reviving the G. O. P., however, might be that its leaders ignore the politically astute thing and uphold the righteously progressive thing.

* * *

¶ **The International** Neutrality Committee submits a plan for alleviating foreign intervention in the Spanish conflict. It proposes that naval patrols off Spain put a stop to shipments of munitions intended for the belligerents, and that military observers report the movements of so-called volunteer troops from outside Spain. Should approval of this plan be generally forthcoming, there remains another obstacle to its application. Portugal, latest National Socialist recruit, is expected to oppose regulation of border movements along its frontier. Even though opposition sticks out a fearsome tongue, however, there is no occasion to doubt the superior ability of a right concept. Non-interference with non-intervention would be a good rule for non-combatants.

* * *

¶ **Justice, fair dealing** between men and the upholding of the higher principles, rather than the making of money, are recommended to lawyers by Dr. Hutchins of the University of Chicago. Why lawyers? Some of the rest of us would like to get in on that, too.

Privy Council and Canada's 'New Deal'

Decision Exposes Clash of Westminster Statute With Constitution

Sovereignty?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 29—The question of the inviolability of Canada's sovereign rights a san independent state of the British Empire has been raised by the decisions just given here by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Ottawa's "New Deal" legislation.

The Committee is the highest appellate court in the British commonwealth. By the judgments passed yesterday it has denied the validity of five important "New Deal" laws enacted by the Ottawa Parliament when Mr. R. B. Bennett was Prime Minister. These judgments are based upon the ground that the laws concerned are repugnant to the provisions of the British Parliament's 1867 "North America Act," under which Canada's existing Federal Government was created.

Statute of Westminster

This has been thought by some well-informed observers here to challenge the independence hitherto supposed to have been conceded completely to all the Dominions, including Canada, in 1931 by the British Parliament's famous "Statute of Westminster." It is claimed, for example, that although the Westminster Statute in one section says that no law made thereafter by a Dominion Parliament should be subject to being upset by "any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom," nevertheless in another section the same Statute contains what has been regarded as an overriding provision to the effect that the Statute itself does not "apply to repeal, amendment of, or alteration of the British North America Act."

May Mean Heavy Blow

If this view should be maintained, it is argued that a heavy blow would have been struck at Canada's independence, since in this case Ottawa's only remedy might be to ask the British Parliament to intervene so as to regularize purely domestic laws already duly passed by the Canadian federal legislature.

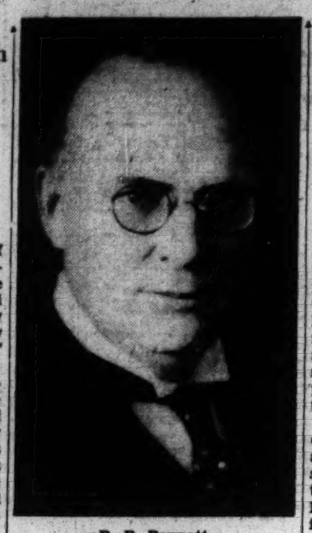
The chief Labor newspaper here thus says today: "The effects upon imperial relations may be very serious."

British official circles take a less tragic view. Nevertheless even they recognize that it might be undesirable that any necessity should arise for Canada to have to ask Britain for such help.

Canada's Powers

British lawyers who have been consulted as whether there is no other way out do not appear to be unanimous. Nevertheless, the Monitor understands that the weight of authority lies with those who hold that the Canadian Parliament has full legal ability to set the matter right for itself by amending its own Constitution.

In this case, yesterday's Privy Council judgment would constitute merely a legal interpretation on purely Canadian laws lying within the exclusive competence of that Dominion to change.



R. B. Bennett
Former Premier of Canada

Constitutional Parley Is Sought by Bennett to Revise B. N. A.

Amendments Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 29—Pointing to the deadlock between Dominion and Provincial authorities, on the constitutionality of new deal legislation, R. B. Bennett, former Premier and now leader of the Conservative opposition, is urging the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of drafting needed amendments to the British North America Act.

Mr. Bennett declared in the House of Commons that he was alarmed at present conditions of unrest in some parts of Canada and expressed the belief that if democracy in the Dominion is to endure in the face of its enemies, there must be a complete overhauling of the basic law.

Favorable Response

The suggestion received sympathetic response from all parts of the House, Premier Mackenzie King agreeing on the need of revision of the constitution, perhaps by the method suggested, and saying that the greatest difficulty was to get the provinces in the proper frame of mind.

Referring to some of the more obvious flaws in the constitution, brought into prominence in recent times—most of them due to the division of authority as between Province and Dominion—Mr. Bennett pointed out that, whereas criminal laws were made by the Federal Parliament, they were administered by the Provinces, which could say how many judges should be appointed and the Federal Government had to appoint and pay them. This resulted in notorious overstaffing of the judiciary in some sections, he said.

Treasury Problem

Another phase of the relations between the Provinces and the Dominion was the "ever increasing demand upon the Federal Treasury"

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Lewis Blocks Peace Efforts In Auto Strike

Mine Union Chief Also Faces Showdown in Steel Industry

Bans Compromise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, stands at the center of an increasingly involved labor situation here today as the Federal Government intensified its efforts in several directions to force an early settlement of the General Motors strike.

Virtual settlement of the Pacific coast maritime strike both encouraged government officials and freed the hands of its ace mediator, Edward F. McGrady, for more concentrated attention to the automobile problem.

Compromise Possible

Leaders of the United Automobile Workers were learned on high authority to be personally prepared to enter into a compromise agreement with General Motors officials, who themselves were reported willing to resume negotiations on the Lansing agreement basis, provided only their plants are vacated by sit-down strikers.

But Mr. Lewis not only rejected all compromise suggestions, but even refused to consider an offer by Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan to throw state militia around the General Motors plants and guarantee that General Motors makes no attempt to open them if Mr. Lewis will order the sit-down strikers out.

While his advisers and the direct leaders of the automobile workers do not share Mr. Lewis' unwillingness to compromise, they are known to be willing to stand with him to the end even if it should lead to defeat, rather than break with him.

Attitude Surprising

His attitude is not only disturbing to his friends, it is said, but to observers here who are finding it extremely difficult to understand what appears to be a determination to risk everything he has in the way of influence and position in the labor movement on the chance of victory over General Motors.

This surprise was enhanced this morning when it was learned that a showdown between Mr. Lewis' own mine union and the steel industry is impending in regard to coal mines owned directly by steel companies—the so-called "captive" mines.

The "captive" mines are organized and their workers belong to Mr. Lewis' union. But the steel industry itself is not organized and is engaged now in a tense struggle to prevent the C. I. O. from organizing a powerful steel union.

Captive Mine Issue

Mr. Lewis recently sent to the "captive" mine operators an order requesting them to double in January the $1 deduction which they make under their union contract each month from each pay envelope for union dues. This amounted to asking the steel companies, acting in their capacity as coal mine operators, to help Mr. Lewis to raise a campaign fund which would presumably be used against them in their steel mills. Whether they are required under the contracts to comply with the order from Mr. Lewis is a legal question which has not been decided formally. But regardless of the legal merits, indications are that they will refuse to collect money for Mr. Lewis for him

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Business Faces Grave Problem Of Adjustment

Must Regulate Itself or Government Will, Says U. S. Chamber Head

Sees Good Start

Business leaders have provided THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *with their own analysis of current economic issues. In a series of 12 articles, they have discussed methods and programs for achieving a rational stability and for perpetuating recovery. Particular stress has been given to low prices as a means of spreading purchasing power and thus supporting stability. Expressions by a labor leader and a consumer representative have been included in order to clarify points raised by industrial leaders. The third article follows.*

"Making Recovery Permanent"

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Business in the United States must either discover the means of regulating itself in the interests of stability and the public welfare or it may have to ask the Government—local, state or federal—to step in and help out, Harper Sibley, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told this interviewer.

Mr. Sibley, as head of the Chamber with its constituent 13,085 commercial and trade associations, is, perhaps, the single most representative man of American business. As such he interprets the national election as a challenge for business to find the means of achieving that social justice and more abundant life for which the nation voted in the election.

To Mr. Sibley the election was something of a purgative, causing, perhaps, new problems for business, but clearing the air of indecisiveness and supplying the business world with the unequivocal command to set its house in order.

Already Has Good Start

Expressing the conviction that business will and can accept this challenge, the National Chamber head declared that business does not have to start from scratch. Much has been achieved, according to him, in laying the basis for a sounder recovery than ever before and for creating good faith in American business. In support of this contention, he cited the tremendous distribution of bonuses and wage increases at the close of this last year, a distribution of hundreds of millions of dollars, which did much to build up purchasing power.

Indorsing the principle of low prices to spread purchasing power, increase production and create employment, Mr. Sibley said that business was in large measure adhering to that principle. He cited the case of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, which has reduced its rates $12,000,000, effective Jan. 15. Furthermore, he said, the general price level is at a fair point in relation to wages and salaries.

Better Managed Recovery

Mr. Sibley expressed full realization of the fact that the thinking public is asking the hard-headed and, perhaps, cynical question if this 1937 recovery will be managed better and protracted longer than other recoveries have been. With equal realism, Mr. Sibley stated that there are some assurances that it will, even if all the public will not accept at

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

Trade Analyst

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Harper Sibley
President, Chamber of Commerce of the United States

University Head Puts Law Above Mercenary Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Justice, fair dealing between men and the upholding of the higher principles—not the making of money—should be the unswerving aim of the lawyer, in the opinion of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago. The law, he holds, rightly is a learned profession, and the aim of those who practice it should be for the common good.

"All I am attempting to point out now," he said, "is that if the aim of the bar is a financial success, and if the best way of achieving it is guile, students are not likely to be much interested in a course of study resting on the notion that the law is a learned profession and that the university is a place for the pursuit of truth and the cultivation of intellectual virtues."

Dr. Hutchins saw the present character test for the admission of law students to the bar as "farcial," although he held it was "better than nothing."

"To what branch of legal education does the bar look for a contribution to the character of the candidate?" he asked. "Certainly not to the course in legal ethics, which is ordinarily an opportunity for the students to catch up on their sleep. Certainly not to a regular law course, which in most cases are taught from the point of view of the bad man, and not as if the law were intimately and inextricably connected with moral principles."

Dr. Hutchins held that the conclusions about what a legal education should be were plain. It should be both speculative and practical—on the speculative side containing both knowledge and understanding of the law.

"In short," he continued, "legal education must consist of a study of the law as it is and operates; the study of how law came to be what it is, and the study of the principles which must be employed to solve the problem of what the law ought to be. not the study of the cases alone nor the study of how the law operates in fact, nor the study of legal philosophy will give us a legal education. We must have all three of them in an ordered relation to one another.

John W. Davis, internationally known corporation lawyer and one-time Democratic candidate for President, was another speaker. He advised caution in the advocacy of reform and quoted Thomas Jefferson: "Let us preserve as much of the old as it is not necessary to destroy."

Flood Battle Is Centered On Levee at Cairo

Second Fuse Plug Blasting Is Expected to Ease Pressure at Point

Great Army Busy

Federal Government Plans Prominent Part in Work of Restoration

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 29 (AP)—While dynamite blasts reopened Mississippi River levees below, 4000 men battled here today against the oncoming Ohio River flood crest. This old river town was practically deserted except for its levee defenders. Inside the walls Government engineers directed new defenses to check the rising Ohio which they halted earlier this week by blasting open levee entrances into a 131,000-acre spillway on the Missouri side of the Mississippi.

Today this floodway was nearly full, with water 2 to 15 feet deep, and new openings had been dynamited to turn the sprawling currents back into their regular channel, ease the burden on a setback levee at the lower end of the basin near New Madrid, Mo., and prevent floodway water from backing up on Cairo again.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Plans for a gigantic post-flood clean-up and rebuilding campaign in which the Federal Government will lend a helping hand were taking shape here today.

President Roosevelt announced that Harry L. Hopkins, federal works chief, will lead a delegation of engineers from city to city along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers next week to plan for rehabilitation.

The pattern of federal and local participation in the enormous task of providing food, shelter and work opportunities to over 1,000,000 persons in the affected areas will be much the same as that followed in the eastern states after the less extensive floods of last March. The joint facilities of the American Red Cross, the CCC, the WPA, the RFC and Federal Housing Administration will be utilized.

Will Travel by Boat

Accompanied by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Markham, chief of the army engineers, Thomas Parran Jr., head of the Public Health Service, and Col. F. C. Harrington, chief WPA engineer and an as yet unnamed representative of the Red Cross, Mr. Hopkins will travel by boat up the Mississippi and into the Ohio, stopping at all the important flood cities to plan with local officials for the restoration of sewer and power systems, the removal of mud from city streets and the rebuilding of himes and other property.

President Roosevelt indicated that, as last year, employees of the WPA and CCC would cease work on regular projects and turn their efforts to the flood clean-up job. Army supplies, such as tents, blankets and food kitchens, will be used as long as needed.

Financial machinery to make money available for flood reconstruction is already in good working order. After last year's experience, federal agencies are ready to open their resource channels without delay.

How Funds Will Be Used

In general, outright grants from federal relief funds will be used chiefly for rebuilding public property, while private individuals and businesses will have to rely on bank loans, small loans from the Red Cross or large loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

President Roosevelt indicated that an appeal would be made to banks in the flood area to be liberal in their loan policies.

The Works Progress Administration and the CCC will take charge of the clean-up job and of the repair of bridges, highways, water mains and other public utilities.

The Red Cross will make small loans of $25 or $50 to families needing new mattresses or a new stove, or to storekeepers needing to replace stock.

Many Agencies to Help

The RFC will make loans to companies whose factories have been damaged and to public utility companies for the rebuilding of their own electric and gas lines. Some $8,000,000 from RFC funds went to last year's flood area on a loan basis.

The Federal Housing Administration will be active in the long-range relief picture with its housing loan insurance scheme. FHA-insured loans are made directly through banks and other credit groups in each community at a low rate of interest. Borrowers have five years in which to repay.

President Roosevelt said his reports on the flood situation showed the waters receding along the Ohio. It is too early, he said, to make any predictions as to what will happen along the Mississippi from Cairo, Ill., down.

The Red Cross announced that it had set up a national clearing house here to facilitate contacts between flood refugees and anxious relatives and friends. Where possible, refugees are being removed to the homes of relatives who are able to care for them. Red Cross officials point out, however, that such instances are comparatively few. Most of the refugees are without funds or relatives to whom they can turn.

Other flood reports: Page 3.

French Railways Get British Loan; Franc Takes Jump

PARIS, Jan. 29 (AP)—Conclusion at London today of a £50,000,000 loan to the French Railways was followed by a rise of the franc in foreign exchange dealings, with the official control intervening to prevent the rate from going too high.

The £50,000,000 will be turned over by the carriers to the Treasury in part payment of their indebtedness to the Government. The loan was made by British banks and carries interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. Repayment will be made over a year in four installments at three months' intervals.

The franc, which had been under pressure recently on reports of possible further lowering of its value, closed at the equivalent of 4.662 cents to the franc against yesterday's final rate of 4.659 cents.

Finance Minister Vincent Auriol previously had categorically denied the franc would be permitted to slide lower.

(Preliminary discussions in reference to this loan were reported by the Paris correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the issue of Jan. 25.)

Meanwhile, members of the Chamber of Deputies Naval Committee announced today a bill would be introduced soon to provide for two more 35,000-ton battleships and two airplane carriers.

Included also in the building program will be two 8000-ton cruisers, three destroyers, twelve submarines and a number of auxiliary ships.

The two proposed battleships will give France six ultra-modern fighting ships. Two new 35,000-ton vessels now are under construction, the 26,500-ton Dunkerque has been completed and her sister ship will soon be finished.

Administration Whips House Into Line for Civil Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—With the Administration cracking its whip over recalcitrant House members, and with a five-minute failure of the lights in the big hall of the House of Representatives giving whips time to summon a majority, the Democratic leadership has succeeded in taking one more step in the gradual but never-ceasing progress of American civil service reform.

The House enacted a bill to put 13,730 first-, second- and third-class postoffices under civil service, and thereby snatched victory out of the very jaws of defeat. For prior to the record vote which Democratic leaders sternly demanded, a runaway majority of the House approved amendment after amendment, completely emasculating the Ramspeck bill. But when it came time to face the music and go on record by name against civil service reform, it was too much for many of those who just previously had blithely backed the spoils system, and the amendments, adopted earlier without rollcall, were defeated with hardly a ripple.

G. O. P. Backs Bacon Bill

For quite other reasons, Republican leaders and followers almost unanimously voted against the Ramspeck Bill, and backed the much more drastic Bacon Bill, whose defeat was a foregone conclusion. Republican leaders must have fully realized that their fight was a vain one and that the effect was to aid the advocates of the spoils system. At any rate, it was by just such an alliance of Republicans and spoils supporters that the Ramspeck Bill was originally frustrated last year, it is recalled. On the whole, the scenes in the House yesterday were hardly edifying, and the Ramspeck Bill itself is felt by civil service reformers to leave a great deal to be desired, though a long step in the right direction.

If the Senate now approves the bill, here is what it will do:

End the old four-year political-term system (under which postmasters rotated in office with new Administrations) and institute lifetime tenure based on good behavior.

"Blankets in" present incumbents (mostly Democrats), following a new non-competitive examination, but provides that subsequent appointees are picked by civil-service practice.

Criticism of Bill

Chief criticism of the bill, other than natural Republican opposition to giving lifetime tenure to Democratic incumbents, is a provision repealing the practice set up under Roosevelt executive order under which top man in a competitive civil service examination is automatically picked for a job. Instead, the old system of certifying three high men is restored, giving the appointing officer the right to pick the one of his choice.

Without a record vote three emasculating ammendments introduced by Ross A. Collins (D) of Miss., were adopted one after another after a debate of debate; that restoring postmasters to limited, four-year terms being approved, for example, 144 to 110.

Roll Call Demanded

But Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Administration leader, grimly waited as these defeats piled up, and when the vote came on final consideration, insisted on a roll call on the same three amendments, rolled into one by name. Backing Mr. Roosevelt's program to extend the civil service "upward, outward and downward," he declared:

"This is the first opportunity you have had to carry out the President's message with respect to more efficient government."

Failure of the house lights for several minutes helped party whips mobilize additional members from their offices. When the record vote was taken the Collins amendments were defeated, 164 to 216. Practically all Republican leaders joined with the spoils group to support the amendments, including Bertrand H. Snell of New York, minority leader; Joseph W. Martin, Robert Luce, Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts; Ralph O. Brewster of Maine and others. They later voted to recommit the bill in behalf of the more spartan reform measure of Representative Bacon, but went down to foredoomed defeat, 109 to 269.

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Control of Surplus Stressed As Basic Step in Farm Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 29—Illinois farmers are determined to demand a return for the products in line with the level of wages and returns on monetary investment. On this principle of equity there will be no compromise, according to Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association, who discussed the Illinois farmers' program at the opening session of the annual convention of the association here yesterday.

Some 5000 delegates, representing 70,000 organized Illinois farmers who have a lot to say in shaping farm policies and molding farm legislation for the nation, heard Mr. Smith's challenge. He outlined a program to achieve this goal of justice for the farmer in four major points.

Adequate production of crops to take care of domestic and foreign demands at "parity price levels" was his first demand. Then he asked for control of crop surpluses above these demands through an "adequate and practical system of commodity loans" on crops in storage. Such stored crops, he said, should be allowed to flow into market channels only when price levels justify. In the third place, he urged effective control of production consistent with these factors, and fourth, he pointed out the necessity of an effective law covering marketing agreements entered into by producers, processors or distributors.

His argument for surplus control in agriculture was supported by citing the price wage and production control policies enforced by labor and business. He urged, however, that more emphasis be placed on maintaining a surplus of staple farm products in storage to insure abundance for all, and that control of production be invoked only to prevent the accumulation of such surpluses to unmanageable proportions. Farmers, Mr. Smith emphasized, do not favor an economy of scarcity. They are for abundance so long as surpluses are prevented from ruining farm values.

The advance in recovery and increase in national income to 60 billion dollars last year Mr. Smith sees as the result of higher farm prices, increased farm buying power, and better relationship all around in the exchange value of farm and industrial commodities, and services. Gross farm income advanced 12 per cent to $9,530,000,000 in 1936. "Is not this restored farm buying power the basic cause," he continued, "of a 6.6 per cent increase in factory employment, a gain of 15 per cent in factory pay rolls in 1936 over 1935?

Economics in the News

The Rise in Prices—Closing the Scissors Between Farm and Factory Commodities—Exchange Basis Now Restored

—By H. B. E.—

Every month the Department of Agriculture sends me a blue booklet called "The Agricultural Situation." The booklet contains a wealth of statistical data. But I always turn first to "General Trend of Prices Received and Paid," and note the end column, "Ratio of Prices Received to Prices Paid." The last issue gives this ratio as 99. In that figure there is focused a story of the closing of what are known as "the economic scissors," one segment of which is factory prices and the other farm prices.

* * *

Of late, economic discussion has been concerned with the need for low prices. Three years ago the supreme end of revival was higher prices. Now there is not necessarily any disharmony between the two objectives. It all depends upon how they are phrased. Prices, to be sure, should be kept down, but they should be the prices of everything. It is when some prices fall, others stay constant, and yet others go up that we are in the presence of the prenomenon of the widening scissors, and there is no surer insurance first of economic and then of social trouble. For in such a situation the basis of exchangeability, or purchasing power, is destroyed. And it is upon equitable and maximum exchanges that we thrive.

The usual example given to illustrate the baneful effects of the gap in prices during the depression was agricultural implements and agricultural commodities. Dr. Gardner C. Means invited a peck of criticism when he originally presented this contrast. He showed that farm products had dropped 63 per cent; implements only 6 per cent. As a result of the criticism, after which the price series were thoroughly reviewed, the contrast was revised as follows: implements, 15 per cent; agricultural commodities, 62 per cent. The revision, however, did not alter the plain English of the contrast. This was that, because of this gap farmers could not buy farm implements. If, however, implements had fallen pro tanto with farm products, there would have been no change at all in their exchangeability.

This is the situation that has now been corrected. Farm prices have shot up spectacularly. Last year the following increases were reported in products in which the American farmer is most interested; corn, 73 per cent; eggs, 42 per cent, sugar 34 per cent, wheat 33 per cent; hides 25 per cent; cotton 11 per cent. Factory products as a whole remained stationary. This is how the gap over which so much ink used to be spilled has been closed. At the end of 1932 the "ratio of prices received to price paid," or farm purchasing power, was 61. In the last report, as I have said, it was 99, showing how exchangeability between farm and factory has been re-established.

* * *

If I needed any other evidence of this achievement, I need turn only to the financial pages. There we are now reading such headings as "Farm Equipment Sales May Equal 1929 Record Peak." The news is borne out by the investment services. In the mail I find sundry circulars telling me of the excellent prospects of the implement makers. That sounds well for farm purchasing power. Also, it means good business for the implement makers. There was no satisfaction to be gained out of the steady prices "enjoyed" by those factories during the depression. For they did not enjoy them. And they could not enjoy them as long as the farmer also was not getting good prices. Exchangeability is thus a two-way street benefiting both sides.

What applies to farm and factory inside a country applies also to international relations. There are still a lot of countries which are predominantly primary producers and a lot which are predominantly industrial producers. The rise in prices has been almost wholly in favor of the former. It has affected not only the products of the farm, but the products of the mines and the forests as well. Such an adjustment, however, redounds to the advantage of the industrial producers because it puts purchasing power into the hands of their customers.

Prosperity, in short, is the child of production and exchangeability. The danger is of its getting out of kilter again.

Study of National Issues Urged On Women as Peace Work basis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 — Because women so often ask, with a tinge of pessimism, "What can I do for peace?" study commissions of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War are reporting to their twelfth annual convention some specific things women can do.

More intensive study of specific national problems is one thing recommended. This group, composed of representatives of 11 national women's organizations, is devoted to the idea that people cannot accomplish anything unless they are first informed. The absence of the usual emotional attacks on the war evil is conspicuous at this annual meeting. "Only an effective public opinion can give body and substance to a wise foreign policy," one leader in the organization remarked, in urging study.

These women peace advocates attempt to be practical and work with existing institutions, avoiding the extreme position of opposition to everything having to do with armaments. This approach was shown in a commission report made to the conference today on "National Defense," a report summarizing a year's work by a group under the leadership of Dr. Esther Caukin Brunaeur, chairman.

Differing with some peace organizations, the commission took the position that "we cannot expect to modify the really important aspects of military organization until we have transformed the fundamental policies of the nation, or at least clarified them." Therefore the thing to do, the group reasoned, is not to attack military departments as such, but to see that they are run as economically as is consistent with efficiency, and that they do not attempt to rule in the internal affairs of the nation.

Tolerance Needed

"The peace movement, which is to a large extent composed of liberals," the report stated, "has had some part in pushing the military establishment toward an alliance with the reactionary elements of the nation, by its undiscriminating attack on everything military. If we expect tolerance and an effort to understand, we must display the same attitudes.

"Then, when we have established a better basis of mutual respect, we can insist that the army and navy stick to their job of planning for the defense of the nation against foreign enemies, and that their present civilian functions be turned over to branches of the Government especially trained to handle them."

On three specific problems the commission made recommendations. First, industrial mobilization for war purposes should not be permitted unless hostilities have actually broken out between nations. Second, some form of munitions control should be brought about, either by nationalization or regulation. Third, the compulsory feature of military training in educational institutions should be abolished, conscription in time of peace being opposed to American policy.

Another commission, headed by Mrs. Arthur Jacques, presented a report on a study of the relation between war and economic life. This group, in a statement made by Mrs. Ryllis Alexander Goslin, offered an outline of study on this subject. Some broad policies are being put before the national conference for recommendation, upon the request of this commission. They include lowering of tariff barriers through reciprocal trade agreements, the imposition of economic sanctions against aggressors, government control or ownership of all war instruments, national and international reforms to raise living standards and other measures.

The techniques of study are being developed to a high degree by the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War. One of their devices for guiding study groups is the Marathon Round Table. There are now some 570 round tables, with an estimated membership of 10,000, studying international relations in 47 states and the District of Columbia. The increasing number of students indicates, according to Mrs. Frederic Beggs, chairman, "a great upsurge of interest."

Carefully prepared study plans have been provided for these groups, and other organizations such as Zonta, D. A. R. and the American Legion have borrowed the courses for their own use, said Mrs. Beggs. Some high schools have incorporated them in their curricula.

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Tribute

Wide World

Thomas Paine
A Statue by Gutzon Borglum Unveiled in Paris

Paine Is Honored In World Tribute On Bicentennial

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Thomas Paine—an Englishman by birth, a French citizen by decree and an American by adoption — received world tribute today when an observance of the bicentennial of his birth at Thetford, Norfolk, was marked by the unveiling of a statue in Paris.

While the erection of the statue by Gutzon Borglum was the chief feature of the Paine anniversary celebration, the observance in America was to be featured here tonight with a dinner sponsored by admirers of the writer whose pamphlets helped to stir the intellectual fires of the American Revolutionary War.

Many Observances Held

The observance of the anniversary was featured also at a Paine Memorial meeting in Turner hall here last night. In addition, the occasion was to be marked by special services in many parts of the United States under the auspices of the Paine bicentennial committee.

Preparations for the observance were under the direction of an international committee, of which Edouard Herriot of France was honorary president. Among honorary vice-presidents of the committee were Thomas G. Masaryk, formerly President of Czechoslovakia; Fernando de Los Rios, Spanish Ambassador to the United States; Plutarco Elias Calles, one-time President of Mexico, and William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador to France.

The Paine anniversary celebration in France, England and the United States was aimed at focusing the attention of the world upon Paine and his ideals, according to Joseph Lewis, American secretary of the committee.

Scene Depicted

Gutzon Borglum, a member of the anniversary committee and sculptor of the Paine statue, has executed his commission in a monument eight feet, six inches in height, rising from a six-foot marble pedestal, the committee's announcement here today said. The statue shows Paine rising from his seat in the French National Assembly to make an appeal for humanity and in opposition to execution of King Louis XVI.

Sponsorship of the American section of the celebration was largely in the hands of the Freethinkers of America, Joseph Lewis, president of that organization, having been secretary of the international committee.

Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

A musical instrument rapidly gaining favor in America is the electric organ, only a few years out of the experimental laboratory. Bringing into existence tonal effects unknown to the pipe organ, and taking up less space than a baby grand piano, it is a particular delight to young performers.

Fundamentally, the instrument is a mechanism that turns radio tube squeals into harmony. By regulating the pitch of the squeal, and by utilizing several tubes, each controlled by a keyboard similar to that of a piano, pleasing musical tones are produced. Behind the console is located a generator unit, which contains many tone-generating elements, each supplying a different pitch. By control of these, through combinations simulating various instruments, the simplest air can be multiplied in endless variations of tone.

The two most popular types already on the market are the Hammond and the Eremeeff organs. The former was invented by Laurens Hammond, a Chicago clockmaker; and the latter by Ivan Eremeeff of Philadelphia, assisted by Leopold Stokowski, conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra.

Microscope Secures Stereoscopic Effect

A world 2000 times natural size, with the third dimension of depth revealed in accurate proportions, has been accomplished through a new microscopical technique described by Professors Louis Martin and I. Russell Wilkins of the University of Rochester.

Ordinarily, the view gained through a high-powered microscope is flat, without the least suggestion of depth or height, the researchists explained. Previous attempts to give an illusion of depth have either exaggerated or minimized the third dimension out of proportion to the other two dimensions.

According to Associated Press reports, Drs. Martin and Wilkins liken the visual effect to looking through a stereoscope. In process, the method consists of making photographs through the microscope of the object at two different angles, which must be accurately determined mathematically. The two photographs, differing slightly, are then presented to the eyes in another instrument. Just as in ordinary vision, the difference between the images in the two eyes gives the effect of depth. The next step, the investigators said, will be to record natural color in these "stereograms."

Plants Recommended To Attract Wild Life

Plants that have been naturalized through cultivation and are useful in attracting wild life to human habitations, form the subjects of a new 5-cent bulletin published by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

Each of the 193 fruit or seed-producing plants recommended in the circular is an important source of food for at least 10 kinds of wild birds or animals. Those listed are grouped according to their value in providing cover, browse, herbage, or mask, and in producing fruit or seeds, as well as their importance in controlling soil-erosion. "Groups of Plants Valuable for Wild Life Utilization and Erosion Control" was prepared by W. L. McAtee, technical adviser of the United States Biological Survey.

Poultry Shipped Under U. S. Mark

Housewives in metropolitan areas can now purchase "ready-for-the-oven" poultry carrying the United States Government legend for condition and wholesomeness, says the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

After being plucked, this poultry is immediately drawn and frozen. Then all classes — broilers, fryers, roasters, and fowl, are wrapped in cellophane and packed, six in a box. Similar methods are in use for handling full-drawn turkeys in special individual containers, graded and marked by the Bureau to the effect that it has been Government inspected.

'Safety Paper' Made By Sensitization

A part of the secret held by chemists in their fight to check check artists, or forgers, is disclosed today by technical reports of Pacific coast paper manufacturers.

Modern "safety paper" is the product of a secret chemical operation in sensitizing the paper with special dyes. Two plants in the West manufacture nearly all the special paper needed in the United States by banks, insurance companies, hotels, doctors, transportation and amusement ticket venders, and the records departments of city, county, State and Federal Government bureaus.

The process consists of putting the paper through a bath of color dye and then, while still wet, through rollers which imprint the secret design. No ink is used. The design appears to be a darker color than the rest, but actually it is just a stronger shade of the same color. More than 600 different colors can be made.

Portuguese Tags On Hawaiian Fish

Customs officials in Honolulu this year, are again on the lookout for finny visitors from Portugal. Fishermen in the Islands have been requested to keep watch for the "tunny" fish or "Kawakawa."

Annually the Vasco Da Gamma Aquarium in Lisbon, Portugal release labeled fish, fish with metal discs attached to their tails. This is done in order to find out where the fish go at different times of the year. A reward is offered for return of the disks, but fishermen are apparently welcome to keep the fish.

Boxes Gain Strength By Glue Construction

Box-makers have had occasion to rejoice over the recent invention of two ingenious machines that save wood, money, and time and that increase strength. Invented by I. F. Laucks of Seattle, Wash., the machines utilize glue instead of nails or wires, in assembling standard crates and boxes.

Those who have visited a box factory never fail to be appalled by the waste lumber dumped out to be sold for firewood. The two machines make use of this waste for box-ends and tops. They glue together miscellaneous scraps, transforming waste wood worth $1 a thousand feet into box parts worth $18, and the glued boxes are reported to be stronger than other types.

Egg Packers Follow 'Big-End-Up' Rule

As the hatching season rolls around again, baby chick dealers prepare for a rush business, and caution comes from the Bureau of Animal Industry to observe the "large-end-up" rule in shipping eggs for hatching.

"Each normal egg has an air cell at the large end," says Berley Winton in charge of the poultry division, "and it is necessary that the membrane separating the inner portion of the egg from the shell membrane neither be broken nor shaken loose. Research has disclosed that eggs with tremulous air cells hatch only two-thirds as well as eggs with normal air cells. Packing the eggs tip down, removes pressure from the inner membrane."

'Memorial Flight' Assailed

NEW YORK, Jan. 28 (AP)—Dr. James H. Kimball, the weatherman who picked the time for Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's flight to Paris, questioned today the value of the proposed "Lindbergh memorial flight" across the Atlantic next summer. The memorial was proposed by the International Aeronautical Federation, the time is set for anytime after July 31, starting place Floyd Bennett Field, New York, destination Paris. Planes with crews of two or more must be used.

Assails Publicity Plans

"With the world-wide publicity built up for this event there will be world-wide acclaim for the winner one day—perhaps two—but what will we read on the front pages on the next succeeding days?" Dr. Kimball asked the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences.

"Something that you may be sure will place both the starting committee and industry in a very embarrassing position."

The "something," Dr. Kimball said, would be putting blame for the failure on instruments, weather forecasting, engine construction, inequalities in equipment and personalities.

"We all believe," he said, "that the Atlantic will be flown as a matter of routine in the not-far-distant future, but most of us think the project will best be advanced by trial flights, following the lead of the Pan-American in its trans-Pacific endeavor."

Commander C. E. Rosendahl, U. S. Navy's dirigible pilot, spoke of the "sublime indifference" of the aviation world to performance of lighter-than-air ships. These, he said, have carried nearly 300,000 passengers with a record of perfect passenger safety. They already fly the Atlantic, he said, and on long trips their elapsed time is faster than planes, even though speed is less.

A new solution of "turbulence," a problem that has baffled engineers for 60 years and impeded progress of aircraft, was reported to the institute.

It consists of a new fundamental theory of turbulence, by Prof. Th. Von Karman, of the California Institute of Technology, director of the Guggenheim Aeronautical Laboratory there.

Equations Provided

It gives equations by which engineers can calculate troublesome forces, invisible in the air, and moving too fast in liquids for practical observations for hydraulic engineering. In airplanes the "turbulence" is a force which operates close to the surface of the wings.

The eddying air causes a "drag," or obstacle to flight, of fantastic proportions. It has been estimated that ridding a plane wing of turbulence would reduce the drag possibly 60 per cent. What aviation scientists seek is a smooth or "laminar" flow of air over wing surfaces.

Landlord Sees Benefits From Tenants' Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—If the National Tenants' Council, Inc., newly formed at Washington "to represent the inarticulate tenant in the changing rental situation, due to the return of prosperity and supposed greater ability to pay on the part of tenants," should result in a solid landlord-tenant bloc, which would work hand-in-hand toward a new and common sense standard of co-operation and good will, a whole new complexion might easily be put on the face of recovery in the field of real estate.

This opinion was expressed by Clement E. Merowit, New York apartment house management specialist, when details of the formation of the council were brought to his notice.

In his own sphere, Mr. Merowit has established a special kind of service which throws the old dog-eat-dog idea of landlord-tenant relationship out the window, in favor of friendly acquaintance, understanding and co-operation between the two factions. He has just been appointed by an important financial institution to take over some of its more waterlogged real estate orphans of the storm.

Offers New Approach

It was Mr. Merowit's feeling, that such a National Council offered a challenge to a new approach to the relationships between landlord and tenant. The detailed working out of his idea in properties under his own management has convinced him that it is not Utopian for landlords and tenants to get along without throwing things at each other. He sees no reason why real estate operators could not, in considerable numbers, put out the hand of fellowship toward the new Tenants' Council with the suggestion that everything that might be accomplished by fighting, could be accomplished that much sooner by talking it over, pleasantly and with common sense.

Mr. Merowit would be the last to imply that there is not a feeling, among apartment renters that landlords are marshaling their forces for new schedules of rentals to recoup the losses of the years just passed. Tenants who consider the facts with common sense will agree that there is a certain validity about landlords wishing to do this. On the other hand, landlords, considering the facts with common sense also, will refrain from going to extremes. Mr. Merowit believes if they do go to extremes there will be a tenant resistance.

"How much simpler," said Mr. Merowit, "for both sides to come together in a whole new technique; pool their anxieties and their aspirations, and work them out together, on a basis of common sense and good judgment of the long-range brand?

"It costs very little to develop tenant good will. In most cases it takes merely considerate handling, by the right type of individual. This, it seems to me, is a point at which enlightened landlords could prepare now to meet the major purpose of the National Tenants' Council."

Little Practical Training

Mr. Merowit commented with some surprise on the fact that, while real estate is a field into which many young men think of going, when they have finished college, very little in the way of practical training is found by them. He has just been asked to write a handbook for a course in real estate management, given under the supervision of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago. There is a possibility that he may give a summer course at one of the great mid-western universities.

In any case, he would rather see real estate men, landlords and property managers meet the National Tenants' Council half way, at the outset, than see the Council grounded in the idea that it will have to put up a fight.

"We can go a long way, if the problems of harmonious living are put right on the table and talked over, with good humor and common sense," is the way he sees the prospect for real estate.

Quotes From Congress

The Constitution and Distress—Does It Authorize Appropriation of Public Money for Special Purposes? That Is the Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the constitutional debate brought about by discussion yesterday of the seed loan bill are set apart in the following paragraphs:

* * *

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D), Arkansas: I repudiate the implication which has been injected into this debate that the Constitution of my country and yours renders the National Government powerless to relieve distress and suffering of the people who constitute its citizenship. . . .

Let us get the idea out of our minds that we are doing anything wrong when we use the power we have to help people who are suffering. It is a doctrine which cannot be shielded behind the Constitution or under the flag of our country. The Federal Government has the power, and has exercised that power, and it will continue to do so. I would hide my face in shame if I held that there is no power, save that possessed by those who are helpless, to face the storm and peril. (Applause.)

* * *

Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D), North Carolina: Last year the Supreme Court rendered a decision in the Butler case, as we call it—the AAA case—in which, for the first time, the welfare clause in Section 8 of Article 1 of the Constitution, relative to the taxing power of Congress, was discussed thoroughly and with some authority; and a reading of that discussion will, I think, justify the conclusion that the Supreme Court is prepared to hold that Congress may levy taxes for the general welfare; that is, a general public purpose, just as it does for the national defense, provided the money is not expended in such a way as to impinge upon the rights reserved to the states.

* * *

Senator Carter Glass (D), Virginia: Perhaps I am a relic of constitutional government—I am rather inclined to think that I am. I entertain what may be the misguided notion that the Constitution of the United States as it existed in the time of Grover Cleveland is the same Constitution that exists today, and that if Mr. Cleveland, with his clear conception and his courage, could find nothing in the Constitution then which authorized appropriations for special purposes and not for the general welfare, I could not today find anything in the Constitution warranting such action. . . .

I am in favor of the "horse-and-buggy" age, if that means respect for the Constitution of the United States and of the Supreme Court acting under the Constitution of the United States. I am not willing to tear down that court because I may disagree with some of its decisions.

* * *

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D), Kentucky: When we talk about the Madisonian view of the Constitution, I think we are entitled to consider that we are living in a different economic and social age from that in which Jefferson and Madison lived. In their day, they were among the most progressive statesmen of the world; and were they living now, in the midst of all the complexity of our lives, and in our efforts to solve our problems through the agency of the Government, I believe they would in all probability be two jumps ahead of all of us in trying to make the Government of the United States the agency for the solution of all the problems which face the American people.

Ban Coronation Profiteering

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Cut out the coronation profiteers—that is the motive behind the activities here of a newly formed Accommodation Bureau.

During the week of historic festivities surrounding the crowning of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth on May 12 many thousands of visitors are expected to pour into London and near-by towns from America, Europe, the Orient and every part of the British Empire.

How to find room for them all in the Empire's capital has presented a formidable problem. How to insure that many of Britain's foreign visitors are not "fleeced" at the hands of profiteers is a problem quite as large.

Clearing House of Information

The Accommodation Bureau has been founded to sort the available accommodation, in hotels, boarding houses, and private dwellings, and to attempt the task of keeping profits at a reasonable level.

An investigation by the Monitor on this subject reveals that as much as £5000 has been asked—but, happily, not accepted, in this particular case—for an apartment near the coronation route, and sums of from £100 to £500 for single windows overlooking the procession have been quite common charges.

In numerous cases the bureau, sponsored by the director of a leading hotel, has been able to lower rents asked. Londoners with room to spare have, some of them, seemed to look upon the coronation week as an unrepeatable chance to pay off the whole year's rent at one swoop.

In one case, the Monitor learns, a woman asked whether a 200 per cent profit would be "all right." She was persuaded that 50 per cent would be much nearer being reasonable.

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Lectures to Envoys Planned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—The American University here has shouldered the task of educating the members of diplomatic corps, and any other foreigners in Washington, in the political institutions of the United States.

No American auditors need apply.

From Feb. 2 to May 25, 18 lectures by eminent authorities will be given, analyzing the whole range of American politics and of government, running from the Constitution—with which the series begins—to the TVA, with which it ends.

Donald Richberg is to discuss the Supreme Court; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, talks on government and agriculture; two phases of government and business will be examined by William H. Stevens, of the I. C. C., nad Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, chairman of the Tariff Commission, will discuss the reciprocal trade program, Charles West, Undersecretary of Interior and special agent for President Roosevelt, will analyze the Presidency.

So it goes, through the list.

But can Americans, whose interest in discussion of such topics by these authorities may be keen, hear the lectures?

Not at all.

"The course," says the university, "will be open only to members of the diplomatic corps and to other citizens of foreign nations."

The American University announces that the survey was organized at the request and suggestion of members of the diplomatic corps and foreign colony. They wanted presentation "in a clear and concentrated fashion of the 'inwardness' of the present operation and administration of the United States, with particular reference to those aspects with which the representatives of other nations most frequently come in contact."

Any proceeds above expenses—for a fee is asked—will be devoted to a "hall of nations" scholarship, which will make study in Washington possible for a foreign student.

It is concluded by observers here that if the diplomatic corps absorbs the 18 lectures carefully, its information on the political institutions of the United States will not only far transcend any store of knowledge had by the average diplomatist previously, but will indeed, exceed that of most Americans.

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Control of the Mississippi One of U. S. Oldest Problems; First Levees Date from 1717

WASHINGTON, Jan 29 — The problem of controlling the flood waters of the Mississippi, now presenting itself in graphic form, has been a problem ever since the founding of the nation.

The first levees, built along the river in front of New Orleans in 1717, have been gradually expanded and improved until today there is an elaborate system of dikes and reservoirs which the people of the valley are hoping will protect them from the greatest flood they have ever experienced.

From New Orleans, levees were gradually extended upstream to the Arkansas river, under local direction. The swamp land acts of 1849 and 1850 gave to each state all publicly-owned overflowed land within its borders, in order to enable it "to construct the necessary levees and drains to reclaim the swamp and overflowed lands therein."

Gradually Extended

Under this stimulus the levees were gradually extended until, by the end of the last century, they were practically continuous to the uppe end of the lluvial valley, extending from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the mouth of the Mississippi.

It early became evident that careful co-ordination and planning of the levees system was necessary, and to this end Congress created in 1879 the Mississippi River Commission, charged with investigating various proposed methods for controlling the river and preparing plans and estimates to fit it permanently, protect its banks and facilitate its use.

As the levees were extended and raised, it grew evident, that the grade was not high enough to confine the higher floods, so in 1898 the commission established a new grade line averaging about five feet higher than the 1883 line.

The levee system had scarcely been raised to this line when other floods, culminating in those of 1912 and 1913, showed the inadequacy of this line, and a third one was established in 1914 several feet higher than the 1898 grade.

The levee system had been brought almost everywhere to the standard 1914 grade line when the greatest recorded flood came in 1927. The levees were again broken in many places and the greater part of the whole valley flooded. This led to a thorough study of maximum expected Mississippi floods and their control. It was found that the levees would have needed to be five feet to 10 feet higher than the 1914 established grade to have held the 1927 flood.

In May, 1928, Congress adopted a new plan for the control of Mississippi floods, utilizing floodways in addition to still higher levees.

Now Nearing Completion

The execution of this plan is now nearing completion at a cost of over $300,000,000 which covers both channel stabilization and control of floods. Provided in the plan are certain floodways running parallel to the river, through which a part of the unusually high flood waters flow. At the upper end of each floodway a levee below standard grade known as a "fuse plug" separates the floodway from the main river channel. This is blown out when use of the floodway becomes necessary and restored after the flood is passed.

Such floodways are considered more efficient than higher levees because they do not back water up into the tributaries and cause flooding there as water-tight levees would do.

Have Plan But No Money

Ever since the 1928 plan was adopted it has been urged that the height of the dikes be raised. They were built one foot above the estimated high-water line, which many thought was too small a factor of safety. Undoubtedly the present floods will renew agitation for a greater leeway.

Confident that they had made almost two thirds of the lower Mississippi Valley or about 12,000,000 acres secure from floods, army engineers last year turned their attention to the planning of a system of reservoirs on tributaries. A comprehensive plan for these additional flood-control devices has been submitted to Congress and partially approved but no funds for construction have yet been made available.

Dynamite Gives the River Its Way

International

Blasting the Levee

Workers Rush Work on Levee at Cairo, Ill.

Army of 100,000 Strives to Make Levees Stronger

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 29 (AP)—A pick-and-shovel army of 100,000 men fought along a 1000-mile front today to hem in the Mississippi so tightly it will be unable to breach a single wall guarding the fertile valley.

From Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans, laborers strove night and day to heighten and strengthen the levee system against the impact next week of crests expected to surpass any in history.

Every levee throughout the Mississippi system was holding early today, but the issues hung in delicate balance at New Madrid, Mo., Hickman, Ky., and Mellwood, Ark., 38 miles below Helena.

Evacuation of the vast farm acreage in the Mellwood area was virtually complete. Tension was somewhat relieved at New Madrid. The Birds Point-New Madrid, Mo., floodway's "fuse plug" levee, previously dynamited at its upper end to inundate the spillway and save Cairo, was blasted again last night at its southeastern extremity to relieve pressure at New Madrid by spilling the water back into the channel south of the threatened city.

Thus, engineers said, the 131,000-acre floodway, on which the Government spent $10,000,000, probably has served the double purpose of saving two cities.

"Morale is high," said Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district engineer, adding that "in every sector, the work of raising and strengthening the levee line is being pushed at top speed."

He is building up all levees to withstand the equivalent of 62-feet on the Cairo gauge with the floodway in operation.

Memphis and other "cities of mercy," perched safely above any possible overflow, opened arms to the 150,000 homeless, while federal, state and city forces joined hands against distress.

Mayor Watkins Overton said the closing of city schools appeared inevitable to provide space for 38,000 refugees on the way to join 12,000 already quartered here.

A score of minor villages are under water along the 200 miles of winding river from Cairo to Memphis, due to tributary breaks or Mississippi overflow. Forty fatalities have been charged to the floods in Tennessee, Arkansas and Mississippi.

Meteorologist F. W. Brist of Memphis predicted a probable crest here of 48 feet late next week on the weather bureau gauge, or 50 feet on the engineers' gauge, approximately five feet under Colonel Reybold's previous forecast.

Mr. Brist's cheering prediction coincided with that of Harry Nelson Pharr, member of the Mississippi River Commission, and veteran flood fighter, who said he expected the levee line to hold against the unprecedented flood.

George Myer, a national disaster relief director for the Red Cross, directed the handling of 80,000 refugees in the Memphis sector and made ready for possibly 70,000 more.

Feeling that Memphis will not be equipped to handle the 50,000 expected to be sent here, Mr. Myer sought locations for them in other cities. He said Birmingham agreed to take 5000, Chattanooga 2000 and Camp Peay at Tullahoma, Tenn., 2000. Other cities were canvassed. Use of CCC camps was sought.

Story of Flood by States

By the Associated Press

Kentucky

Known fatalities, 225. Homeless, 347,000.

Louisville—Four-story department store, covering half a city block, sagged. Troops, fearing collapse, roped off area. Cracks appeared on outer surfaces of 18-story hotel and nine-story building. Underground water pressure buckled several paved streets. Fatalities set officially at 200. Property damage calculated at more than $100,000,000. Rain fell again but Ohio river receded.

Paducah—Ohio rising with crest of 60 to 61 feet expected in several days. Fifteen thousand refugees departed. Red Cross urged other residents to leave flood-washed town. Eight hundred marooned in hotel.

Maysville—Plane dropped bread to stranded.

Carrollton — Submersion reached to second floors of business structures. Boats moved refugees to temporary quarters at Owenton.

Frankfort—Inspection of State Reformatory—evacuated by inmates when invaded by Kentucky river overflow—failed to disclose bodies of 12 convicts reported killed during recent riots. Seven felons were believed to have escaped.

Illinois

Known fatalities, 11. Estimated homeless, 50,000.

Cairo—Low-lying city, on peninsula threatened by Ohio and Mississippi rivers, deserted by 8000 persons. Four thousand remaining—mostly men—completed three-foot bulkhead atop 60 foot seawall. Ohio scaled up past 58 feet. Crest of 62 feet expected by Sunday. Lone highway only means of egress.

Harrisburg—Gas and water cut off as Ohio backwater rose. Looting reported. Boats sole means of transportation. WPA assigned 15,000 workers to menaced levees along Ohio.

Mound City—Five Negro refugees drowned when motorboat capsized. Coast guard removing 250 still beleaguered.

Metropolis, Brookport — Partially inundated.

Ohio

Known fatalities, 14. Estimated homeless, 250,000.

Cincinnati—Restoration of 15,000 flooded homes and buildings in metropolitan area planned to start in several days, Ohio inched back toward its banks. Damage estimated $10,000,000 to $15,000,000.

Portsmouth—Flood waters slowly receded. Thirty thousand occupy makeshift quarters on hills.

Indiana

Known fatalities, 9. Estimated homeless, 75,000.

Evansville—Thirty-five thousand residents of west portion of city virtually isolated when Pigeon Creek engulfed connecting bridge. Ohio rose past 53 feet with crest of 53.5 charted. Damage estimated at $16,000,000.

Jeffersonville—Virtually deserted. Reconstruction surveys planned in all river towns of southern border.

New Albany—Seventy-five per cent submerged.

Tennessee

Known fatalities, 10. Estimated homeless, 125,000.

Memphis—Tension of Mississippi Valley residents eased by meteorologist's prediction river would crest at 48 feet here by Feb. 5-7. This would be three feet above any previous stage but five feet under previously estimated peak. River rose more than six inches to beyond 44 feet. Mayor Overton granted wide power to care for 12,000 refugees on hand and 38,000 more expected.

Tiptonville — Workmen strove to save dike.

Missouri

Known fatalities, 17. Estimated homeless, 41,000.

New Madrid—Ohio flood swelled Mississippi. Exodus on. Most of stores closed. New Madrid—Birds Point spillway—131,000 acre safety reservoir—filled rapidly with water diverted to save Cairo. United States Army troops sent to aid 2500 men laboring to hold setback levee here and at Charleston. Thousands marched from flood basin. Rescue boats sought 110 marooned.

Arkansas

Known fatalities, 25. Estimated homeless, 75,000.

Mellwood—National guard planes dropped warning notes to residents of this vicinity threatened by crumbling Mississippi river levee. Soldiers moved thousands from lowlands.

Cummins—State prison farm dispatched 935 prisoners and three carloads of farm implements to aid huge force building defenses along Mississippi.

Mississippi

Known fatalities, 3. Estimated homeless, 4500. National Guard units ordered to stand by for flood duty.

West Virginia

Known fatalities, 13. Estimated homeless, 64,000.

Wheeling—City council estimated $100,000 would be needed for street clearance as Ohio moved back to banks. WPA and CCC workers started clearing flood debris from 8000 homes.

Huntington, Parkersburg — Ohio overflow receding.

Pennsylvania

Known fatalities, three. Estimated homeless, 3000.

Pittsburgh — Damage and wage losses unofficially calculated at $1,500,000. Business virtually normal again as rivers dropped steadily.

Red Cross Reports On Its Work Done

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 29

Rear Admiral Cary T. Grayson, chairman of the American Red Cross, gave President Roosevelt the following figures last night on the number of persons being aided by his organization in the flood area:

State	No. of counties	No. of persons affected	No. of persons homeless
Ark	17	74,961	*72,745
Ill.	8	24,339	....
Ind.	22	67,775	49,261
Ky.	73	347,589	256,000
La.	2	270	270
Miss.	2	4050	4050
Mo.	5	41,792	....
Ohio	29	143,437	100,000
Penna.	1	18	....
Tenn.	13	35,842	†50,000
W. Va.	12	64,661	20,703
Totals	184	806,576	553,029

*Includes homeless from Illinois and Missouri. †Includes homeless brought to refugee camps from other places.

Red Cross officials estimated an additional 200,000 were being cared for by relatives and friends.

Traffic Violation Prevention Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29 — Preventive enforcement of traffic laws is very much more effective than punitive enforcement, J. Maxwell Smith, general manager of the Keystone Automobile Club, declared recently in commenting on a reduction in the number of accidents in Philadelphia during 1936.

"There is more value," he said, "in the work of a patrolman who stands on a corner where he can be seen, whether directing traffic or not, than in the furtive effort of an officer whose sole purpose is to detect violations and 'write up' offenders.

"This was brought out at a meeting of our Northeast Advisory Board, at which members went on record as favoring active participation in traffic matters by 'the cop on the beat.' It was felt that whenever a violation occurs in the presence of a policeman, the attention of the violator should be called to the infraction. If it is serious, or obviously incurred through recklessness, a summons should be issued, but it was the feeling of the board that courteous warning will usually be most effective."

Canadian Railway Reverts To 40-Hour Week in Shops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Canadian National Railways' shops in Winnipeg reverted to "full-time operations," five days a week, a total of 40 working hours, effective from Jan. 1. Approximately 2000 shopmen in and around Winnipeg will benefit from the increase in working time.

The Canadian National Railways system is owned by the Dominion Government. It is the plan of the management to put the new schedule into operation in its main shops, including those at Moncton, N. B.; Rivière du Loup, Que.; St. Malo, Que.; Montreal, Stratford, Ont.; London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Fort Rouge and Transcona, Man.; Edmonton, Alta., and Port Mann, B. C.

The Picture in Cincinnati

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—City Manager C. A. Dykstra, granted dictatorial powers to handle the flood emergency, issued last night as chairman of the city's "disaster committee" a statement which he said was "to give the people of the nation an accurate picture of the flood situation as affecting Cincinnati."

It follows in part:

"While the flood is the greatest in the history of Cincinnati, and while great damage has been done to inundated sections of the city, many lurid, false, and utterly untrue accounts of conditions have been broadcast by radio stations and published by newspapers.

"The Ohio river has reached an all-time flood stage at Cincinnati of 79.99 feet, eight feet higher than ever recorded before.

"But even with this high water, only approximately 12 square miles of the city's lowlands were covered, or about one sixth of the city's area.

Business Under Water

"Much of this territory is normally unoccupied by business, industry, or residents.

"Five sixths of the city, including most of the residential districts, the retail business districts, the suburban centers, most of the manufacturing districts, and all of the financial, banking, and office building districts are and have been entirely out of high water.

"All newspapers have published from their own plants without interruption. All department stores and all office buildings are entirely out of the high water district.

"The impairment of the public utilities has put all of the city to great inconvenience, but emergency service, in water, electricity and transportation has been established which has served the essential needs of the community to the extent of preventing suffering, or the outbreak of contagious diseases.

"A Sunday holiday schedule is observed generally by business and industry. This has released thousands of men for relief and emergency work. Cincinnati is supplying its own man power for all such work. Banks are open, hotels are operating, restaurants are serving all who enter. Theaters, amusements, etc., are closed.

"There is no food shortage.

"Relief is fully organized, with the Red Cross, supplemented by Cincinnati agencies working under its direction, fully meeting all demands for relief, rescue, etc.

"With the flood waters receded one and one-half feet from the peak, rehabilitation plans have been inaugurated and will be carried out promptly and fully.

"There has been no disorder of any sort in the city, almost no looting. Police, assisted by Ohio national guard troops under their orders, have preserved public safety of a very high order."

Hagenbeck Circus To Return to Road

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Officials of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey combined circus announced Jan. 27 that the Hagenbeck-Wallace circus, said to be the second largest in the world, has been acquired by Edward Arlington, veteran circus man, and J. Frank Hatch of Miami Beach. The officials said the Hagenbeck-Wallace show will go on the road next season after a one-year layoff.

Mr. Arlington and Mr. Hatch also acquired by lease three other circus titles, Forepaugh-Sells, Sparks and John Robinson, all owned by the Ringling interests.

Mr. Arlington, former general agent for the old Barnum and Bailey show, also was a former part owner of the 101 Ranch Wild West Show. Mr. Arlington and Mr. Hatch will take charge of the Peru, Ind., circus winter quarters immediately, it was announced.

10,000 Workers Idle As 'Sit-Down' by 16 Shuts Rubber Plant

AKRON, Ohio, Jan. 29 (AP)—The tire manufacturing plant of the B. F. Goodrich Co., employing 10,000 persons, was closed today as the result of a sit-down strike.

A meeting to discuss the shutdown was announced for this afternoon by T. C. Graham, company vice-president, and J. F. Delaney, secretary of the Goodrich local of the United Rubber Workers of America.

"Due to a stoppage of work by 31 employees on the fourth shift in the company's compounding department, occurring shortly after 6 p. m. Thursday, it was necessary to halt all manufacturing operations at midnight," a company statement said.

Union officials said an undetermined number of workers remained in the plant, and would stay there, pending the outcome of today's meeting.

Unspecified wage increases had been asked by a committee from the compounding department, Mr. Graham said. The employees and company have been negotiating grievances "for five or six weeks," chiefly wages, union spokesmen said.

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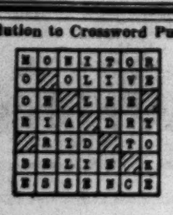

Threat to Close Relief Camps In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Young unemployed men in the British Columbia Government's forestry camps threatened to call a general strike, demanding an increase in pay and an end of the system by which part of their wages are held back every month to create a fund for their maintenance later. The Government immediately replied to the strike threat with the announcement that the camps would all be closed if trouble occurred.

A union organized among the camp workers will not be recognized by the Government because, according to G. S. Pearson, Minister of Labor, there is no employer-employee relationship in the camps. Mr. Pearson declared that if the camps were closed the 2200 men in them would not get any more unemployment relief allowances and could shift for themselves.

Some 40 men who refused to work in some of the camps were permanently expelled and struck off government relief lists. Their places are being taken by other young men eager to enter the camps.

The Government intends to place some 3000 men in the woods and in road work during the winter if the camps stay open.

Mr. Pearson attributed the trouble to a small group of agitators who, he said, were interested only in creating dissension. Conditions in the camps do not resemble conditions prevailing in the National Defence Department camps, closed by the present Federal Government when it took office and generally considered most unsatisfactory. In any case, Mr. Pearson added, the Government was spending all it could afford on its present program, which would not be altered.

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North Carolina Plans For School Appropriation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The closing of public schools in several rural sections of North Carolina, particularly in Forsyth County, where all were suspended recently because of the inadequacy of buses transporting children, has brought the announcement from Gov. Clyde R. Hoey that he will ask an immediate appropriation from the Legislature to cure this defect.

Forsyth County schools were closed after a grand jury pronounced the buses in use there unsafe. Holiday was furnished about 10,000 students on account of this move, but the schools now have reopened, although some are closing in other parts of the State, including Wake County.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

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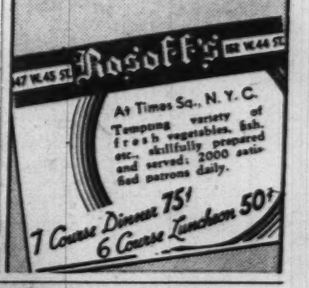
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New Move for World Unity: Group Ties Peace Efforts To Mutuality of Interests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The organizing committee of the World Foundation, recently launched here, seeks "immediate action on a world basis" to raise "constructive peace endeavors above mere pacifism" to a plane of an intelligent organization of human affairs.

Amplifying their case the committee states that the world's complex troubles—slump, fear of war, and rearmament—all go back to one root cause, namely, that while the world through modern communications has become a unit and the peoples of the 60 nations are in fact a world community, they do not realize this fact, but continue to try and run their lives as 60 independent entities. And this, it is contended, plunges the world into confusion and anarchy.

On Educational Basis

It is therefore considered by the committee (which includes such well-known names as Sir Arthur Salter, Sir Norman Angell, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Lord Lytton, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Prof. Arnold Toynbee, Dr. M. J. Bonn and Dr. Salvador de Madadiaga) that there is an urgent need for a "new power, a new impulse" at the service of the idea of world unity. This would not, however, mean world uniformity.

The committee recognizes that the change required is essentially "a moral and mental one, and the means of achieving it must be to a large extent moral and educational in character."

It is pointed out that some of the ablest statesmen and writers of the world, and also some of the churches have long labored to compel evolution away from the old doctrine of national sovereignty and toward a world system.

The committee acknowledges the work done in this line by such unofficial organizations as the League of Nations societies, the Council of Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association in the United States, the Royal Institute of International Affairs in Britain and the Dominions, the Institute of Pacific Relations, and others.

Why then add yet another organization when in Geneva alone there are some 70 international societies besides the League of Nations? In reply, it is pointed out, not one of these agencies starts out from the long-range policy of the conception of world unity—"in order to work back to the differences between national policies, using this central conception to throw new light on the problem in hand."

Unity of Interests

The sponsors of the new foundation roundly assert that it will be difficult, if not impossible, to remedy present troubles "until the general public has come to realize the unity of life and interests that actually exists, and that the world life must be organized accordingly."

They, therefore, propose to enlist a group of men endowed with experience of world affairs "and in a position to spread the new idea throughout the world." This group will be known as the World Foundation, and will be guided by a board of trustees and a governing body which will direct general policy. The foundation seat will probably be at Geneva.

Two Main Departments

Under the general direction of the governing body the foundation will operate through the two main departments, one, research and study, and the other dissemination and education. Under the first department studies would be made toward an effective world economic organization, world political organization and world financial organization.

Such inquiries might include: "A study of money from a strictly world point of view, that is, an attempt to find what would be the best form of monetary system and currency in a world so organized as to enable this system to be watched by a world authority without the complications that arise from the national issues of currency and changing ratios, national economic policies and so forth.

Exchange of Goods

"A similar inquiry as to conditions to which commercial policy and economic organization should conform in order to promote the international exchange of goods and services on a stable and regular basis.

"A survey from the world point of view of the actual and potential production of undeveloped territories.

"An impartial inquiry into the means for ensuring adequate and unbiased information as to events in order to maintain among the several national public opinions of the world a minimum common ground of fact and acknowledge on which a sufficient agreement may be built to ensure international peace.

"An inquiry into air transport, sea transportation, cables, and wireless communications, and an investigation into the possibility of gradually co-ordinating the diverging points of view which are taken by educational establishments in several nations in the forming of their historical conscience, in order to increase the number of persons taking a liberal, detached and harmonious view of world history, thus curbing excesses of nationalism."

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German Republic in Heart of Soviets

For 150 years these sturdy German pioneers have kept themselves going; now 430,000 of them are loyal citizens of autonomous republic of U. S. S. R.

Little is known of half a million Germans living in the middle of European Russia in their own autonomous German Volga Republic. The Monitor's Moscow correspondent has specially visited this area and throws light on the strange circumstances of this republic within a republic, the trials they have been through, and the special problems which they are now facing. Below is the first of two articles.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ENGELS, German Volga Republic, U. S. S. R.—For two reasons, conditions in the German Volga Republic this winter have been of unusual interest. In the first place, the region experienced last summer one of the worst droughts in its history. In the second place, about 430,000 of the 600,000 inhabitants are Germans.

The Monitor correspondent has examined the situation at first hand, visiting several of the towns and collective farm villages. Officials permitted him to travel where he liked, and gave him valuable assistance in his investigation, including the use of a motorcar, otherwise unobtainable, to make a 100-mile journey through the farming districts affected by the drought.

Collectivism Succeeds

The writer is convinced that the collective-farm system has here successfully met the most severe test yet imposed upon it, and that there is no serious food shortage. He has also discovered no evidence of any discrimination against the Volga Germans, who are descendants of 27,000 colonists brought to Russia in the eighteenth century by the Empress Catherine.

The history of these Germans is tragic and heroic. For 150 years they have contended for existence with hostile men and nature. Their villages were raided in earlier years by Central Asian tribes; they survived by their own efforts, and set up their own admirable administrative system. But this was destroyed in 1870, when their special privileges were abrogated. The Tsarist Government unsuccessfully attempted to "Russianize" them; but they clung fiercely to their own language and culture.

Suspect During War

They became suspect during the World War, and the Government decided to move them en masse to Siberia; the revolution occurred before this project was carried out. They were disturbed by contending armies in the civil wars, and the victorious Bolsheviks set to work to "communize" them. Many of them resisted this process as fiercely as they had "Russianization," but with less success. About 20 per cent of the Germans, designated as landlords and "kulaks," were forcibly exiled in 1930-32 to Kazakstan and other inhospitable regions, losing land, houses and property.

In 1924, the present German Volga Republic was set up, according to the Soivet concepton of autonomy. The Germans were permitted to use and study their own language, and to administer their own affairs so long as they adhered to the exacting tenets of Communism, as interpreted by the Kremlin. The actual ruling force here, as everywhere in Soviet Russia, was and is the Communist Party.

Sovietism Blankets State

The uniformity of Sovietism now blankets the German Volga Republic, which covers 18,000 square miles on both sides of the lower Volga, with 600,000 inhabitants, of whom about 70 per cent are Germans. One sees here precisely the same social organization as in any other part of the Soviet Union.

One finds the same glorification of Joseph Stalin, the same emphasis upon militarization, the same determination to destroy organized religion.

However, German thoroughness has applied the system with unusual efficiency in the purely German communities. The German farm villages, so solidly built by previous generations, have become neater and more orderly collective farms than those chanics keep the agricultural machanics keep the agricultural mechinery in state-owned stations in better repair. German peasants quickly understand and apply the advice of German agronomists. German Communists keep a close watch upon every person and every activity, to make sure that all follow the "Party line."

Primitive Capital

The capital city of Engels has a predominantly Russian population, but all the highest officials are Germans. The sprawling town of 80,000 inhabitants is primitive, with unpaved streets, unpainted houses and buildings in poor repair. It is overcrowded, like all Soviet cities, and lacks proper sanitation. But its people are active and appear generally optimistic. The young people, especially, are cheerful and hopeful. The children, speaking German and Russian interchangeably, are gay and well-behaved.

The drought in the republic this summer was more severe than that of 1921, which resulted in famine. Rainfall, always meager in this region, was but one-fourth of normal. Nevertheless, the Monitor correspondent has discovered in traveling through the drought region this winter that the peasants are adequately fed and will have ample seed for the spring sowing.

By a Staff Artist

Nearly Half Million Germans Have Their Volga Republic

Much Interest Centers in the Volga Republic Within the Moscow Soviet and Next to the Ukraine, Where a German Populace Continues to Retain Its National Characteristics While Subscribing to the Communist Tenets in the U. S. S. R.

System Averts Famine

The Soviet system of collectivized agriculture is given credit for averting a famine in 1936. This system has been completely applied here since 1933. Not one individual peasant remains in the Republic; the 450,000 peasants work on 27 state farms and 412 collective farms.

In the purely German district of Kukkus, one gets a clear conception of the system in practice. Agriculture has become as closely organized and centrally controlled as modern industry. Peasants have become wage-earners, with their wages dependent upon the success [illegible]

Communal Machines

In the outskirts of the village is one of the two machine-tractor stations which serve the district. The station, owned by the state, contains 101 tractors, 12 combines, 24 seeding machines and 10 trucks for lease to collective villages. A permanent staff of 50 executives and mechanics keeps busy in winter overhauling the machines and instructing near-by peasants.

The surrounding collective villages somewhat resemble small towns in other countries, being more or less self-contained, with their own schools, nurseries, shops, clubs.

The writer thoroughly inspected the large collective village of Stahl, whose crop was declared to be "average" this year. It has a population of 1662 persons, in 393 families. The state has leased "in perpetuity" to this village 12,500 acres of arable land and an additional 5000 acres of pasture land and orchards.

Joint Farming

The villagers farm this land in common, and also own in common 337 horses, 80 cows, three camels, 104 sheep and 406 chickens. Aside from the joint farming, the life is not communal. Each family has its own house and about two acres for private use, with a cow, some pigs, sheep, chickens and bees.

The yield this year, after deductions for state grain taxes and seed, was barely sufficient to last the peasants until the next crop. Each worker received 4.4 pounds of grain for a working day of seven hours, plus 20 kopecks in cash. As workers averaged about 500 working days, this means for the year about 2200 pounds of grain and 100 rubles in cash, the latter not sufficient to buy a suit of clothes. The peasants seem to have gotten most from their private gardens and animals. They have had enough to eat, and to feed to their animals.

These German villages are in better shape than those of northern Russia in spite of the drought, although they are not "rich" like those of the Ukraine.

These peasants can remember famines in previous drought years; their memories reinforce their faith in a system which at least avoided a famine in 1936.

Bennett

(Continued from Page 1)

for money which the Provinces could spend without any supervision from the source from which the money was obtained.

The British North America Act came into operation as a result of resolutions adopted at a convention held at Quebec and representing men of all provinces then in being and all phases of political thought. This was to raise the constitutional discussion above a partisan outlook, he explained. Since then, when constitutional conferences had been called, provinces were represented by their premiers and cabinets and there was always a tendency to look on matters from a party point of view and many other points of view were never properly aired. Therefore he thought that the next convention should include all the members of all the provincial legislatures so that the 70-year-old B. N. A. Act might be amended so as to reflect all shades of public opinion to the fullest possible degree, thus assuring the strength and permanence of democratic government in Canada.

Newspaper Bill in Tennessee

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 29 (AP)—The Tennessee Senate, with only one opposing vote, passed a bill yesterday making it a misdemeanor for a newspaper to publish "any untruth" concerning an individual on its editorial page. The House has yet to act. The bill provides that not only would an editor or publisher, or both, be subject to a fine from $50 to $500, but "shall be forever prohibited from acting as editor or publisher of any newspaper in this State."

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Insurgents Lose Strategic Point West of Madrid

MADRID, Jan. 29 (AP)—A sudden attack in which Madrid's defenders swept their insurgent besiegers from strategic heights in suburban West Park has rendered almost untenable the fascist positions in University City, the Defense Junta asserted yesterday.

Gen. Jose Miaja, head of the junta, declared that the Loyalist victory in a Wednesday daybreak maneuver was proof that the capital's militia was capable of offensive action which would bit by bit dislodge the insurgents from their fortifications outside the city.

From a hilltop in West Park, Government guns commanded some of the insurgents' most prized bulwarks, General Miaja said. The coup, he added, was carried out with surprising ease considering the fact that the park has been in the hands of the invaders for months.

The fascists, offering little resistance to Government militiamen who came charging up the slopes against the fascists entrenchments, evacuated all positions after a short struggle, except for about 40 yards of trenches in a low-lying section, General Miaja said.

Government field pieces bolstered the offensive, shelling the fascist rearguard to prevent effective reinforcement but withholding fire from the hand-to-hand struggle in the trenches.

Plotters' Counsel At Moscow Admit Defendants' Guilt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Jan. 29—The meaning of the right to defense under the new Soviet Constitution became apparent in the Moscow conspiracy trial when defense counsel expressed distaste for their job, admitted that they were under the influence of the Prosecutor's last words with which they fully agreed and undertook the defense only because it was their duty.

The facts were so clear, they said, that it was impossible to contradict the prosecutor, therefore they were unable to do more than ask mercy. By any Anglo-Saxon standard the defense counsel acted more like assistant prosecutors than defenders.

The Prosecutor, Andrei Vishinsky, spent five hours attempting to show that the defendants lacked any concrete political program, which to independent observers seemed the only possible motive for their confessed actions. The defense counsel didn't make the slightest attempt to contradict this view or provide their clients with credible motives.

However, all the defendants are entitled to speak in their own defense and are free to attempt to refute the Prosecutor's arguments as well as those of their own defense counsel if they care to do so. Soviet conceptions of justice are unique and therefore Soviet trials present many strange features to foreign observers.

Radek Admits Treason But Claims Activities Were Merely Political

MOSCOW, Jan. 29 (AP) — Karl Radek, once Russia's foremost newspaper commentator and now on trial with 16 other confessed co-conspirators, admitted treasonable acts against the Soviet Government of Joseph Stalin but classed his crime as "political, nothing else."

"I admit the treason," he shouted. "I do not defend myself. There are no extenuating circumstances."

Sokolnikoff Asked for Mercy

His "final words," directed to judges of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court before they were to retire to consider a verdict, contrasted sharply with the dignified pleas for mercy from another defendant, Gregory Sokolnikoff, former Ambassador to Great Britain.

"The confessions, the indictment and the evidence have buried us," Sokolnikoff declared. "However, I beg the court's mercy."

Radek turned the fire of his sarcasm directly on Prosecutor Andrei Vishinsky, who yesterday called the defendants "bandits" and "wreckers" of Soviet enterprises.

Radek Protests Bandit Charge

"I vehemently protest being placed on trial with ordinary bandits and wreckers," Radek asserted.

"My confession of treason is sufficient condemnation. There is no necessity to discredit me further."

Speaking clearly in an attentive court room which yesterday heard Prosecutor Vishinsky's ringing demands for the supreme penalty, Radek sounded a warning to "all Trotzkyists here, in Spain, in France, everywhere in the world."

"Learn from our experience," he declaimed.

"The simple truth is that Trotzkyists are incendiarists of war."

Hayashi to Try Tokyo Cabinet As Army Support Fails Ugaki

TOKYO, Jan. 29 (AP) — Emperor Hirohito tonight delegated Gen. Senjuro Hayashi, former Minister of War, to form a new government after negotiations by Gen. Kazushige Ugaki had succumbed to army opposition.

General Hayashi, who received his instructions during a conference at the palace, accepted the order and began at once to negotiate for a new ministerial council.

The new Premier-designate was summoned to the Emperor's presence after detailed conference held by Kurahei Yuasa, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, acting on the ruler's behalf.

Yuasa discussed the governmental crisis with Prince Saionji, last of the influential "Elder Statesmen," at Okitsu.

As the retired general officer left the Imperial Palace, he commented on the Army's part in bringing the nation to the crossroads of fascism or constitutionalism.

Hailed as one of Japan's most brilliant administrators, General Ugaki is reported to have offered to resign his title of General "as an expression of my sorrow and disappointment at these conditions."

Hope was abandoned for any compromise between the former Governor General of Korea and the assertedly fascistic Army.

"I feel extremely sorry for His Majesty the Emperor," General Ugaki said just before he retired to his home to rest from five days of strenuous activity.

Referring to his former army associates, "now becoming more like a political body," he charged the "younger element" of the military was a small clique, perverting and distorting the will of the whole army in disregard of the Emperor's commands.

Senjuro Hayashi, 60-year-old former War Minister, retired from active military service only last year after a long career in military affairs. A member of the Supreme War Council, he resigned from the Council "in shame" after the Tokyo military rebellion in February, 1936.

General Hayashi once served as director of the military academy from which he was graduated and as inspector-general of education.

In the war office he succeeded the famed Gen. Sadao Araki, leader of Japanese militarists during the conquest of Manchoukuo, under whose aegis military appropriations reached new heights.

General Hayashi as War Minister attempted to smooth Japanese-American relations saying he was incapable of seeing any differences justifying "belief in a future Japanese-American war."

General Hayashi resigned from the ministry in 1935 shortly after the assassination of Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, administrative head of the armed forces.

Testing Canada's Reforms

Canada's New Deal suffered severe setbacks last summer when the Supreme Court of Canada wrote "unconstitutional" on several reform measures. Of the eight acts passed by the Conservative Government in 1934 and 1935 and referred to the Supreme Court for action, only two were declared valid, while three were left up in the air by tie-verdicts and three more were found invalid.

In brief, the judgments were found as follows:

Valid—Farmers' Creditors Arrangements Act and new section for Criminal Code stipulating fines and imprisonment for unfair business practices.

Invalid—National Products Marketing Act, Employment and Social Insurance Act, and Dominion Trade and Industry Commission Act (partly invalid).

Tie-verdict — Minimum Wages Act, Limitation of Hours of Work Act and Weekly Day of Rest in Industrial Undertakings Act.

It was announced shortly at Ottawa that the Dominion Government would carry the four Labor Reform measures up to the Privy Council. It was argued that the Dominion's rights as a treaty-making power were at stake as three of the measures were the result of pledges made by the Canadian Government at the International Labor Office Conference at Geneva.

Owing to the strong sentiment throughout the provinces of Canada it has been said that should the Privy Council find against these measures, a conference might be called with a view to amending the Constitution so as to increase the Dominion's authority over labor reform legislation.

It was noted at the time the Canadian Supreme Court made its decision that these followed closely on adverse decisions on similar legislation in the United States and were likewise defeat for American New Deal social reform measures. The question of federal and provincial rights also had a bearing on the decisions in Canada.

British Columbia Plans Further Court Tests To Decide Provincial Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's attempt to control agricultural marketing without the aid of federal legislation will face a final court test immediately.

When Fraser Valley farmers, from the dairy districts outside Vancouver, challenged the validity of the Marketing Act in the courts, the Provincial Government immediately announced that it would carry the case, if necessary, to the Imperial Privy Council.

Dr. K. C. MacDonald, Minister of Agriculture, said that he welcomed this litigation, since it would determine finally whether the Province had the right to exercise an effective control over marketing.

"Either the Dominion or the provinces," he said, "must have the power to control marketing. It is certainly not the intent of the Canadian Constitution that there should be any hiatus in power between the two governments. Between them they control, or should control, all the functions of government. The show where the power lies.

"If the courts, having declared the federal marketing invalid, should also invalidate the provincial act, then an intolerable situation would exist and in that case the Constitution should be amended to make certain that one government or the other possesses marketing powers."

Canada's Provinces See Rights Upheld

OTTAWA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Canadian provincial leaders yesterday acclaimed judgments in London declaring invalid certain "New Deal" measures of R. B. Bennett's former Government as upholding their contention that the Federal Government had overstepped its powers in the measures.

At the same time, they swung quickly into line in a move for co-operative governmental action—provincial and federal—on the legislation that was ruled invalid by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Five out of eight laws making up the most ambitious social and economic program ever attempted in Canada were ruled beyond the authority of the Federal Government by the committee.

Divided Powers

They foundered on the rock of a Federal Constitution which divides the legislative powers of Canada between the Provinces and the Dominion.

R. B. Bennett, now Conservative leader, placed the laws on the statute books during his five-year term of office which ended in 1935.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King, who led the opposition at the time, did not oppose them in principle but argued that they should not be enacted without a prior reference to the courts for an opinion on their possible invalidity.

Supreme Court Action

Little had been done to give effect to the legislation when Mackenzie King came into power and one of his first acts was to refer it to the Supreme Court of Canada.

That body held two of the measures invalid, divided evenly on three and found two and a part of another valid.

Of the measures held invalid in London, three laws, relating to wages and conditions of labor, providing for minimum wages, maximum hours of work and a weekly day of rest, never came into operation.

Under the employment and social insurance act, a commission was appointed but just had begun preliminary studies when the reference to the courts threw its fate in doubt.

Marketing Schemes Organized

Under the Natural Products Marketing Act, which authorized groups of producers to organize themselves under marketing schemes, several plans came into operation These included programs affecting potatoes, fish and fruit.

The new move for co-operative provincial and dominion action came from a number of provincial leaders.

"Now that the air is cleared and the British North America Act still stands as the charter of provincial sovereignty, we might well get on with a general conference of all interested parties," said Attorney General J. B. McNair of New Brunswick.

Ready to Co-operate

Ontario's Attorney General, Arthur W. Roebuck, stating that he was particularly interested in the Unemployment and Social Insurance Act, said:

"I'm quite satisfied that Ontario is prepared to co-operate with the Dominion to pass enabling legislation to permit a nation-wide scheme to be made effective."

Attorney General W. J. Major of Manitoba, speaking at Winnipeg, said the effect of the London judgments emphasized the need for the provinces to pass enabling legislation where it was require.

Attorney General T. C. Davis of Saskatchewan, speaking in Regina, said:

"I think the decisions clarify the air and will undoubtedly result in amendments to the British North America act which will give the Dominion jurisdiction to control some of these matters which can be so much more effectively controlled by the Dominion than by individual provinces."

Need of Revision Evident

A. R. Mosher, president of the All Canadian Congress of Labor, said the judgments should "serve to strengthen the demand for a complete revision of the British North America act and for such changes as will give the Parliament of Canada full jurisdiction over all legislation concerning matters of national rather than provincial interest."

One immediate effect of the decisions was that two high Government officials found their positions abolished.

They are Tom Moore and N. R. Beaudet, members of the Employment and Social Insurance Commission.

It was expected that the marketing schemes which followed the Bennett Government legislation likely would continue because of measures passed by provincial legislatures and voluntary steps taken by producers.

Law officers of the Dominion withheld comment pending receipt of the text of the London decision.

Federal Government officials said that they considered the Privy Council committee's ruling on Canadian social legislation as the first definite interpretation of the Federal Parliament's power to make treaties effective.

In effect, they pointed out, the committee declared that the making of treaties was an executive act but the enactment of treaty provisions was a matter for provincial legislatures in Canada.

Invalidation of the Natural Products Marketing Act was considered of great importance. The measure, modeled on a British law, was intended to give tobacco, apple, potato and livestock farmers and others the right to combine in regulating production and marketing of their products.

The Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, which was upheld, provides machinery under which a farmer, so deeply involved in debt that he cannot pay in full, may secure adjustments, with or without the consent of his creditors, to pare down the indebtedness or the interest rates or both.

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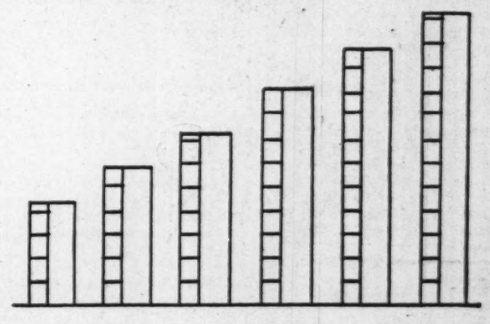

SIX YEARS

What meaning shall be applied to the drawing above? Flutes of an organ? No indeed! It's the graphic equivalent of six years of growing results from Monitor advertising traced through those important appreciation slips.

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Congress Gets Free Hand On Strike-Inquiry Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Presidential sympathy modified by extreme caution and several reservations as to details today assured congressional consideration for an emergency strike-investigation law being sought by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, but at the same time made it clear that the final decision as to action rests with Congress, and that there will be no White House demand for haste.

Meanwhile, widely published reports of a speedy revival of NRA legislation were not only denied by President Roosevelt but taken with sweeping qualifications by informed observers here. It is true, as the President explained to the press today, that he is exploring the whole field of wages and hours and child-labor legislation. To a succession of visitors—like the members of the Business Advisory Council, who called on him yesterday—he says: "How would it be if we did so and so and so . . ?" His aim is merely to start discussion, bring out illuminating suggestions from all sides.

Deliberate Approach

But such visitors, leaving the White House, often say: "The President is considering so and so and so." Yet actually, the Executive is far from the action stage.

Thus, Mr. Roosevelt today said that he expected to have no legislation ready for Congress next week on the general NRA field—as had been attributed to him—and he obviously is tackling the subject deliberately without any concrete predetermined view of action.

As to Miss Perkins' subpoena legislation proposal, it was learned that the President feels that in many cases the Government ought to have the right to obtain factual information in labor controversies, the right which Miss Perkins is asking Congress to enact within the next week to aid in her handling of the General Motors automobile strike.

No Pressure Planned

But the President also feels it is a very large question which will require exhaustive study before any final decision is reached on the exact form of investigatorial machinery to be set up.

The obvious deduction from disclosure of the President's views was that while every consideration will be extended to Miss Perkins, no effort will be made to pass her bill with an eye to possible use in the present automobile strike. Rather it is to be given the status of a desirable objective which might well be reached by Congress in the due course of its deliberations.

While Miss Perkins' emergency strike measure was being disposed of in this fashion, more permanent legislation looking toward an improvement in labor conditions throughout the United States was developing from two different directions.

Green in Opposition

Meanwhile, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, gave out a statement opposing Secretary Perkins's proposal, saying that it would be "a step in the direction of compulsory arbitration" which the Federation has traditionally opposed. But he earlier found himself in agreement with Miss Perkins, by endorsing the O'Mahoney federal licensing bill which she is paralleling with a bill of her own.

The O'Mahoney bill is more nearly an NRA measure than Miss Perkins's plan. It would license all corporations doing business in interstate commerce and require conformity of such licensed enterprises with federal wage, hour and labor standards and also specify certain fair trade practices. But the system contemplated would differ markedly from NRA in that the rules would be imposed by the Government, rather than devised by code authorities consisting of the members of the affected industry. In other words, it would be law by government, rather than law devised and enforced by industry itself.

Miss Perkins's Plans

Miss Perkins's proposal involves wage and hour standards and some, as yet undefined, device for promoting collective bargaining between workers and employers.

It is not to be assumed from the discussion of these two measures—and others of similar nature—that either indicates the final form of legislation which presumably will eventually fill the gap left in the labor picture by the invalidation of NRA.

Both are evidences of the persistent demand which continues to make itself felt here for some federal action whereby the purchasing power of labor in the United States can be supported at a level high enough to sustain rising prosperity. Many different devices are being proposed from many different directions. The proponents of each device are carrying their plans to the White House and seeking presidential support. Some are pushing their plans in Congress, regardless of the White House attitude.

The President himself made it quite clear that his mind is still very much open on the subject and that no particular formula stands out yet as more desirable than others under consideration.

The one constant factor is the general conviction that stable economic conditions require some such legislation which will smooth out wage and labor inequalities removing at the same time both the dissatisfaction which causes strikes and the danger of insufficient purchasing power to sustain industrial production.

Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

to use against them. And if they refuse 25,000 miners are said to be ready to walk out on strike.

Lewis' Problems

With this difficulty impending in his own coal union and his organizing drive in the steel industry going none too well, it would seem that the better part of valor for Mr. Lewis would be to resolve the General Motors situation as quickly as possible and free his hands for the other fronts.

Many of his friends feel that this would be the prudent thing for him to do, particularly if he could get a compromise settlement out of General Motors which would give the C. I. O. a strong foothold in tre plants of that company on which they could build up their membership gradually.

But so far there is no hint of a disposal on Mr. Lewis' part to comprofise. He will not permit the Flint plants to be evacuated and he declares he will hold on until he obtains recognition for the C. I. O. union as sole bargaining representative in General Motors, or the strike collapses.

Meanwhile Government investigators yere in Anderson, Ind., to investigate charges of illegal strikebreaking; the labor board sought to free its hands from injunctions and take part in the mediation efforts; Miss Perkins and Mr. McGrady continued to communicate with principals on both sides by telephone and in person; and the Senate Civil Liberties Committee to study in detail the background of the General Motors strike.

School for Police Of North Carolina Institute Closes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Institute of Government of North Carolina has just closed its first annual school in police training for law enforcing officers of the state. This was a part of its regular training program for officers begun in 1931.

Hugh H. Clegg, head of the National Police Academy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, who conducted a course of several days, intensive lectures in police methods, said that "as a pioneering project this is a proper step in the proper direction, properly conducted. We are enthusiastic about it."

This Institute of Government, under the guidance of its director, Albert Coates, a member of the law faculty of the University of North Carolina, has had a most remarkable record of growth. In 1932 there were 300 present at the state-wide meeting—officials, citizens, students and teachers of government. In 1935 there were more than 1000, in 1935 and '36 more than 3000 attended the 29 district institutes.

The program has progressed from Criminal Law Administration, to Tax Administration, to Welfare, Health and Public Works Administration, to Federal, State and Local Relationships.

The purpose of the police school is to make available to outstanding officers in the respective law-enforcing departments of North Carolina the best possible instruction obtainable on police subjects, not only as an aid to the performance of their duty, but to train them to act as instructors in their own departments.

Anti-Fireworks Measure Is Filed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A bill introduced in the North Carolina Legislature would prevent the sale of fireworks at any point in the State, except for supervised public celebrations.

During the past few years the use of explosives has resulted in numerous accidents throughout the State. Casualties this past Christmas were unusually high, and to curb this in the future is the purpose of the proposed legislation.

While it is expected that much pressure will be brought to bear to prevent the enactment of the law, proponents feel that when the public stops to reflect just how much damage results from the careless use of explosives, especially in the hands of children, there will be enough sentiment displayed to insure its passage.

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What Auto Union Wants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 27—Underlying the temporary breakdown of automobile strike negotiations, and reported resort to the strategy of the picket line, are eight basic union demands, ready to be brought forward when the time is ripe for a settlement. They are set forth and interpreted as follows:

1. (A) National conference between company and the international union, United Automobile Workers of America.

(B) The union wants a written and signed national agreement covering points settled upon. The company at present has no written national agreement with any union.

Piece Work

2. Abolition of all piece work systems of pay. The union says piece work results in over-work, with men pressing themselves too hard to win a bonus and wearing themselves out. In the company there is feeling that pay by the day is more acceptable; more than half its car-making operations have dropped piece work and its men elsewhere can have day rate if they prefer. Two sides seem not so far apart.

Thirty-Hour Week

3. (A) Thirty-hour work week and six-hour work day. No reduction in pay is implied. Union says shorter work week is important because of speed-up of production, monotony of work that goes with the conveyor system, etc. The 30-hour week is also asked by A. F. of L. of industry as means of putting more men to work.

The company is now on a 40-hour week, divided into five days of eight hours. It does not like Saturday work. On rush emergency jobs it may get up to a limit of six days of nine hours, but this is frowned on.

It will fight 30-hour week. Its objections include large increase in cost of production.

(B) Time and one half asked by union for all time worked over the basic week and day. This is now the practice of the company on the 40-hour week. Time and a half is paid for over eight hours or over 40.

Minimum Pay

4. Minimum rate of pay commensurate with American standard of living. No figure has been set as yet by the union, which says it feels a bottom should be put under wages so worker can be assured of a necessary minimum. Company states its hiring rate in this area is 60 cents an hour, at which everybody is taken in before knowledge of what they can do, that most are quickly advanced, and only a small proportion, including janitors and lower degrees of unskilled labor, remain on their starting pay.

Dismissals

5. Reinstatement of employees unjustly discharged. Firing for union membership or activity is implied. Union claims widespread discrimination in General Motors plants and charges that scores of its members have been discharged in an effort to check it. The company contends it does not care whether a man belongs to union or not and that it has not discriminated against workers for union membership, but that it has a shop rule against soliciting of any kind on company property in working hours.

Seniority Rights

6. Seniority rights, based on length of service. The company is following the rules of seniority drawn up in 1934 and revised last year by the automobile labor board appointed by the Federal Government. The union replies that labor has no faith in these rules.

Union Recognition

7. Recognition of the international union, United Automobile Workers of America, as the sole bargaining agency between the General Motors Corporation and its employees, with joint tribunals and joint rules of procedure for adjusting disputes. The company is willing to accept this union as representative of its own members, but not of non-members.

Speed-Up

8. Speed of production in all plants to be regulated by mutual agreement between the management and a union committee. The union claims that excessive speeding up entails wear and tear on men that is not justified and makes them slaves to mill system of production. The union declares it has no objection to reasonable application of speed to the production line, but that this must be mutually determined.

The company holds that speed of production is exclusively a matter for management. The problem gets into control of output. The position of the company is that speed is not excessive, that each job is based on what a normal man can do, that if a worker thinks his job is too fast, it will be restudied and if the complaint is justified, corrected.

Labor and Industry Warned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The experiences of the past four years make it apparent that if labor and industry do not develop an effective solution of the unemployment problem and co-operate to re-establish prosperity in its fullest sense, the American people will turn to compulsory legislation and use the police power of the state in attempting to correct what they see as existing evils in the economic and industrial system in this country, in the opinion of Charles P. Howard, president of the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Howard and George E. Sokolsky, industrial consultant, author and lecturer, were speakers at America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air held under the auspices of the League for Political Education in co-operation with the National Broadcasting Company, here last night.

Mr. Howard, whose union is lined up with John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, held that "this will mean centralization of power in political agencies and the exercise of authority to an extent beyond any limit which has been suggested. It would mean limiting the freedom of action and require sacrifice of industrial liberities formerly enjoyed by both labor and industry."

CIO Is Scored

Mr. Sokolsky arraigned the Committee for Industrial Organization, declaring it stood for force, coercion and intimidation.

"Apparently, we are entering upon a period of labor relations when lawlessness is to be the order of the day," he said.

Mr. Howard held that the labor industry problem was not to find the way by which factories could produce greater quantities of "necessities and luxuries," but was "to construct and adopt the best method by which our people can acquire and consume the products of our mills and factories."

Cites Real Problem

"Our real problem is to find the best way that those who suffer from want of food and the millions of men, women and children who are improperly clothed can consume those things which now can be produced in abundance," he said. "Any lasting solution of the problem of labor and industry demands re-establishment and rehabilitation of the millions of farmers who, during the last two decades, have become tenants, sharecroppers and itinerants because of losing their farms and their homes as a result of the unbalanced condition for which they were in no way responsible.

"The problem which must be solved if American ideals and institutions are to be preserved is not a problem of over-production. It is under-consumption from which industry as well as labor is suffering.

"An intelligent analysis of the condition from which our nation has suffered and continues to suffer can have but one conclusion. The problem which labor and industry must solve is the creation of a condition that will provide for more equitabe distribution of purchasing power, to permit increased consumption of the things which can be produced. The preservation of our system under which industry is operating for private profit depends upon the development of an effective and acceptable solution."

Shorter Hours

Mr. Howard voiced confidence that labor and industry could solve their problems—not by individual action, but by the co-operation of their organized forces. He held that "the only solution suggested which could be sustained with logic" was the limitation of working time, with a reduction of the hours of labor to a point where unemployment would be held to a minimum; "to a point where all able and willing citizens will have an opportunity for full time employment and a stable annual income."

"Our experience indicates industry will not voluntarily apply this solution," he said. "It will require complete and effective organization of the workers in industry, as well as the organization of the management of industry, to develop and apply the solution by democratic methods. We realize this requires the acceptance of an industrial philosophy that is new to those who are responsible for the present deplorable condition. Private ownership of industry and operation upon a profit basis is confronted with its severest test. There must be a new relationship between those who control the machinery of production and those who perform the work of the nation as wage earners. Business must establish for itself new standards, and industry and labor must develop new qualities of leadership. The days of inordinate profits must be forgotten and wild speculation must be sacrificed upon the altar of national welfare.

No More Starvation

"We must forgo the questionable pleasure of gambling with the things essential to the welfare and comfort of millions of American citizens if we would preserve the best traditions of America and its democratic ideals and institutions. The time is past when people will tolerate starvation in the land of plenty. . . ."

Mr. Sokolsky prefaced his address by declaring he did not oppose collective bargaining or trade unionism. Instead, he stood for each individual worker having the inalienable right to decide for himself how and by whom he should be represented for purposes of collective bargaining.

"The choice must remain his if this is to be a free country," he declared. "Intimidation, force, pressure exerted by the employer, the Government or by a labor union which deprives him of his free choice is alien to the American conception of life. The seizure of the means of his livelihood by a small group of workers to force him to join a trade union is as vile an act as would be the employment of gangsters to keep him out of the union."

New Lewis Move Spurs Demand To Curb 'Check-Off'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—Another move by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America and head of the Committee on Industrial Organization, to reinforce his position in his fight to unionize the nation's major industries, is in the near offing, it was declared in informed quarters here today. The assertion was based on reports from Washington that the Mine Workers' Union over the Lewis signature had demanded of steel companies operating so-called "captive" mines that they include a $1 assessment in their check-off on miners' pay for January and February of this year.

The Lewis request was seen as aimed at the setting up of an extraordinary reserve fund to be used when the union carries its organization campaign to the steel front. Union officials defined it as a fund to cover regular dues and reimburse the union's treasury for recent expenditures.

Covered by Contract

Reports from Washington that these steel companies had refused, or would refuse, this check-off demand were characterized here as incorrect. It was added that these companies have individual contracts with their mine-workers calling for the check-off through which dues are collected to be turned directly into the union treasury. This agreement applies to all save non-union workers or union workers who prefer to pay their dues in their own way.

Mr. Lewis' move to have the steel company mine owners collect the increased assessment was revealed here today by George E. Sokolsky, industrial consultant.

Five-Point Program

Mr. Sokolsky offered a five-point program for further labor legislation as follows:

"1. That every labor organization be required, like a corporation, to receive a state charter setting forth its rights, obligations and responsibilities.

"2. That every labor organization be required to file annually with a public authority a statement of accounts—and how these funds are spent.

"3. That no labor union be permitted to expend funds for political purposes without the consent of the membership and all such expenditures be made public.

"4. That the check-off be forbidden by law and both employers and labor leaders be made liable for its practice.

"5. That workers' representatives be elected annually with the right of recall at a secret democratic election held for each plant on the basis of proportional representation; strict regulations concerning these elections be incorporated in the labor law, and the right of majorities, minorities and individual workers be made clear."

Foreclosure Action On HOLC Mortgage Is Halted by Court

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Circuit Judge Jefferson B. Browne, in an order said by legal authorities to establish a far-reaching, liberal precedent, suspended a Home Owners' Loan Corporation mortgage foreclosure suit against a distressed borrower here Jan. 26.

Staying the federal loan agency's suit to gain possession of the home of R. S. Wilkes, Miami carpenter who through long illness was prevented from meeting his mortgage installments, Judge Browne provided a court trusteeship for Wilkes' home.

Warning his order "does not in anywise impair the integrity of the mortgage indebtedness," Judge Browne said even the United States Supreme Court had not been able to decide "just how far a court of equity may go in refusing to apply the harsh doctrines of law" to social legislation.

"Unless the horizons of justice are extended to accord with the extension of the mental and moral horizons of our suddenly changed and changing civilization," the court said, "our courts will lag far behind in the new movement to make the inalienable right of 'the pursuit of happiness' a living and potent principle."

"Wilkes is in the same situation now that he was when the HOLC loaned him the money to save his home," said Judge Browne, reviewing HOLC requirements for obtaining a loan provide the home must be in danger of private foreclosure.

Judge Browne said Mr. Wilkes offered to do what he could to pay the Government.

Under the trusteeship, Mr. Wilkes will deed his home in trust to the official and make mortgage payments to this trustee until the loan has been settled.

Young Republicans Told to Study Ways Of Two Roosevelts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 29—The New York Young Republican Club enters its twenty-sixth year with an appeal by Phillip B. Thurston, newly elected head of the organization, for a wider understanding of present political trends in the United States.

Mr. Thurston, addressing the club at its anniversary dinner last night, referred to the November election as having shown that the Republican party no longer has its hand on the pulse of the people. He declared that it is now incumbent on them to get in step with the majority of the electorate and adopt policies that will attract voters, especially the new voters.

Urging a more liberal policy by the Republican national organization, he favored "the aggressiveness of the late Theodore Roosevelt" and the "close-to-the-common-people tactics of President Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Maryland's 'Drys' Plan Year Of Activity in Legislature

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 29—When the Anti-Saloon League of Maryland convenes for its thirty-first annual meeting at the Lyric Theater here, Sunday afternoon, it will look back over a year of quiet educational work and forward to a year of concentrated legislative activity.

Nothing spectacular has been done since the last meeting but leaders of the league take pride in the educational program promoted through the pulpit, press and meetings. It will be about this work that George W. Crabbe, long superintendent of the league, will speak on his twentieth appearance before annual meetings. Another address will be made by Commissioner E. I. Pugmire, head of the Salvation Army for 15 southern states.

Facts Presented

"During the past year," said Mr. Crabbe in reviewing the League's activities, "we have kept the facts about alcohol and the liquor traffic generally before the people. Up-to-the-minute information about the awful slaughter of our citizenry by automobiles has been presented.

"Educational work will be continued during the coming year. In addition to this, the league is looking forward to the enactment of local option laws for various units. A bill will be presented to the Legislature for local option in the various election districts of the State. It is expected that some county bills will also be presented.

"Drunkenness among women and school children is arousing the citizens of our State. Especially is this true in the counties. Under the generally accepted plan of the Maryland Legislature, a county can have local option if the Senator and members of the House of Delegates want it.

"There will be a demand for such legislation in a number of counties when the Legislature meets in 1939.

"The league will see to it that the people of the counties know who have been true to them and who have betrayed them. The record is now being made. One of our tasks will be to let the people know. With the record and the facts before them the people will know what to do."

Under Maryland's dual system of granting licenses, Mr. Crabbe found that responsibility was hard to fix. In Baltimore there is a city board which grants licenses, but Mr. Crabbe declared that appeals to the state board usually resulted in licenses when the first request to the city was turned down.

"Saloons are forced into residential districts and poorer neighborhoods, certainly in opposition to the intent of the law," he said. "It is almost impossible for the city board to keep bar-rooms out of these sections because of the state board.

Laws Broken

"The big breakdown in law enforcement in Maryland is the utter disregard in many taverns and beer joints of the law regarding the sale of liquor to minors. In many places high school girls and boys frequent the bars. The sale of liquor to drunkards is admittedly common. My information is that there is also much room for improvement in enforcing the law which sets the hour for saloons to close.

"There is no doubt, however, that the pendulum of public opinion is swinging back and swinging our way. People are getting tired of broken promises by the liquor trade, of drunken driving and automobile deaths, and of drinking by youth. We are hoping that prohibition will return within a dozen years."

Neutrality Agreement Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Agreement between the Administration and two factions in Congress upon neutrality legislation appears today to be hopefully in sight.

President Roosevelt said at his press conference that only matters of phraseology remained to be corrected between the State Department's ideas on neutrality legislation and the measure Senator Key Pittman (D), Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has introduced.

Meantime, the Nye-Clark-Vandenberg group has conferred, and decided informally to accept the Pittman bill in general, while making an effort to introduce cash-and-carry provisions into it. Since the Pittman bill already provides permissive cash-and-carry restrictions in indirect fashion, it is not anticipated that there will be great difficulty in working out a bill in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

That august body plans to meet next week, to proceed in its own leisurely and majestic manner toward an agreed program. The committee's stately progress is largely caused by the fact that it generally meets only once a week. State Department experts are ready to appear before the committee, probably led by Secretary Hull and Assistant Secretary R. Walton Moore.

However, it is expected that the suggestions the State Department has to offer will go somewhat beyond the "slight changes in language" mentioned by President Roosevelt today. One or two concrete ideas are harbored in the State Department, and some of these will probably be presented to the Senate Committee.

Moreover, today Secretary Hull indicated that his department supported in general principles both the Pittman bill and the McReynolds bill. The latter, introduced by Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D), Tennessee, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, is virtually the same as he presented last year, when it was endorsed by the State Department.

Its basic differences from the Pittman bill are not very great, although it is entirely different in detail. But the introduction of these two bills may complicate the legislative progress of neutrality. Each house is likely to pass its own version, requiring much adjustment in conference.

The Nye group's ideas on cash and carry policy are simply that when the President proclaims a state of war to exist, it shall be unlawful to export commodities of war by sea through waters which are the scene of hostilities. The President has to define what waters constitute this "danger-zone" but the imposition of such an embargo is mandatory with the opening of naval warfare.

Headship Assumed By Two Sultans In Moro Archipelago

MANILA, Jan. 29 (AP)—Sululand was ruled today by two Sultans, both of whom were proclaimed within a period of 12 hours and one crowned.

Datu Umbra occupied the throne at Jolo, capital of Moroland.

In another part of the Moro archipelago, Datu Tambuyong got the jump on his rival by being crowned as well as proclaimed. Many observers believe he has the backing of the strongest Moro Datus, or chieftains.

Tambuyong was crowned by Hadji Butu, high priest of Moroland, in an outdoor ceremony before 2000 followers. He assumed the name or Jainal Abireen II, and his followers named Datu Buyongan, Tambuyong's brother, crown prince.

Buyongan is the husband of Princess Tarhata, who becomes a crown princess. She is a niece of the late ruler, as is Princess Dayang Dayang, wife of Umbra.

A crowd of Moro chieftains, officials and commoners, met at the Jolo Palace last night, and while warriors saluted with rifle and shotgun fire, Umbra was proclaimed Sultan. The title involves spiritual leadership of 500,000 Muhammadans of the southern Philippines and British North Borneo.

Trade Pact Bill Passes Committee

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee approved yesterday a bill to extend for three years the President's authority to negotiate reciprocal trade agreements. Members said their vote was split along party lines.

Chairman Doughton (D) of North Carolina said he would attempt to obtain prompt House consideration of the measure under a rule permitting 10 hours of general debate.

President Roosevelt and Administration officials have endorsed the extension as a means of stimulating permanent economy recovery and laying a firm foundation for world peace.

Committee Republicans said the Democrats defeated them on two amendments, one of which would have provided that any future trade agreement or any renewal of an existing agreement must be approved by Congress. The other would have provided that no tariff could be reduced below the amount necessary to equalize the difference in domestice and foreign costs of production.

University Prints Whaleman's Diary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29—In publishing the diaries of Capt. Robert Ferguson of Plainfield, N. J., for the years 1880 to 1884, the University of Pennsylvania Press believes that it has made available one of the last authentic records of one of America's important early industries—whaling.

Captain Ferguson, who passed on in 1935, began his first whaling voyage in 1872, leaving his father's bakery in Philadelphia to serve on a whaling vessel sailing from New Bedford, Mass.

He kept diaries faithfully from 1875 to 1885, but during the period covered by those prepared for publication he was a harpooner on the bark Kathleen—a Philadelphia-built vessel. Originally designed for the merchant service, this ship, shortly before he joined her crew, had been fitted out as a whaler. Later, she sank about 1000 miles off the coast of Brazil when struck by a gigantic whale, according to reports at the time.

After many adventures at sea and ashore in various places, Captain Ferguson returned to Philadelphia and engaged in the grocery business. Much of his spare time was spent in describing his experiences to groups of boys in schools, Boy Scout camps and Y. M. C. A. rooms.

The diaries, edited by Leslie Dalrymple Stair, and published under the title "Harpooner," make available an unusually complete record of every phase of life aboard a whaling vessel, from the preparation of the ship for a voyage to the stowing of the last barrels of whale oil in the hold.

Election to Fix Union Control In Sailors' Dispute

WASHINGTON, Jan 29. (AP)—East coast maritime strikers have agreed to test their claims for control of the Eastern and Gulf Sailors' Union and the Marine Cook and Stewards' Union in an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

Board members said the agreement was a step toward settling the east coast strike and the board adjourned indefinitely its hearing on the controversy.

The election was proposed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. No date for the voting was fixed.

Tentative Accord Seen In Pacific Dock Strike

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29 (AP)—Peace efforts in the 92-day Pacific coast maritime strike were stimulated today by announcement that conferees of shipowners and longshoremen had reached a tentative agreement.

Spokesmen who declined to be identified said they believed this impetus might result in tentative agreements involving all seven unions by the end of the week, with an ensuing close to the costly strike.

The International Longshoremen's Association is the largest and most powerful unit of the Maritime Federation of the Pacific which binds all seven unions together, and lately has become the key union in the conflict.

T. G. Plant, shipowner spokesman, said he was "highly gratified" at the turn of events. He and Harry Bridges, I. L. A. coast president, confirmed the tentative accord.

Under it, longshoremen will receive the pre-strike wage scale of 95 cents an hour for six hours' work between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., and $1.40 hourly for overtime. Employers agreed they would not insist upon relief gangs before 5 p. m., permitting the original gang to work two hours at overtime if that amount of work remained between 3 p. m. and 5 p. m. The matter of when relief gangs would be supplied was one of the questions blocking accord.

The other, involving where a seaman's work ends and that of a stevedore begins on coastal vessels, was settled in a "mutually satisfactory manner," the spokesmen said.

PWA as Landlord

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—The Public Works Administration checked up today to learn how it was doing as a landlord. Completing a report of the Boulevard Gardens low-rent housing project, New York City, the PWA found: That it collected all except $11.35 of the $477,714 rent due during last year from the Gardens' 1000 tenants; that it had a tenant turn over of only one tenth of 1 per cent; that it had an ironman recreation director who keeps 500 children from wrecking the lawns; that it had to "ask" only five tenants to leave.

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Entire Harvest Goes for Debts, Survey in Szechuan Reveals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—The farmer's plight in "China's Texas," as Szechuan province is sometimes called, because of its huge extent, has been revealed by a study of rural conditions in that region made by a Shanghai sociologist, Li Kuo-cheng. Mr. Li was sent by a rural institute of economics to Kuangnaihsien in North Szechuan, last spring, and spent six months among the farmers there as a common laborer, gaining their confidence and gathering statistics at first hand.

The average Szechuan farmer, Mr. Li's investigation has revealed, sells his entire harvest to meet taxes and rent, and though he may reduce his cost for fertilizer, extra labor and family food to the minimum, it is still necessary to borrow money year after year, so that as a rule he runs progressively into deeper debt.

Landlords demand of every tenant a statement of money earned and spent. It is under these conditions that usury becomes active.

73 Percent in Debt

Out of the 143,600 farm families in the district which he was studying, Mr. Li found that 73 per cent were in debt during 1936—an increase of 2 per cent over 1935. This means that in just one of China's 2000 rural districts over 100,000 farmers are in debt. Mr. Li pins the responsibility for this condition of affairs upon the landlords and gentry, who make their living out of money-lending. It is they who, in the expressive local idiom, "grasp the artery," and strangle the unfortunate farmer.

In 1932 the average rate of interest charged on loans throughout the province was 25 per cent a year; today it is from 40 to 60 per cent, depending upon the district, and individual villages may run to 1000 per cent.

The number of professional usurers is steadily growing. In the town of Pahsien a survey revealed 700 men whose income was wholly from money lending. Yet Pahsien is a city on a main highway, where interest rates should not be high.

The most insidious loan method is called the "somersault," because it keeps rolling over and over till the farmer is in a tangled and hopeless condition. A farmer borrows fro his landlord the sum of $10, agreeing to pay from 5 to 10 cents, depending upon the terms, every market day. These payments are the interest rate, and continue forever at three-day intervals, or until the $10 has been repaid in a lump. The surplus interest never applies on the principle.

Guarantor Also Owes

If the farmer is unable to meet the payments, his guarantor steps in and likewise pays forever, or until the $10 is repaid in a lump. If neither the farmer nor the guarantor can make payments, then the five cents each market day is added to the principal and this total indebtedness draws interest.

Numerous cases were found in Kuangnaihsien where this type of loan had piled up a debt to 30 or 40 times the original principal and the farmer had no choice but to go through bankruptcy.

There are more than 20 kinds of cash loan methods besides the "somersault," all classified according to the number of crises, or loan payment days.

All loans require either a guarantor or a mortgage. If the guarantor assumes payment after the farmer has allowed his obligation to lapse, the guarantor will pay up the full amount of the loan, but the farmer will still be responsible for the payments during the periods of lapse; in other words, a part of the loan must be paid twice. If mortgaged property must be sold, it is the custom for the money-lender to receive double the value of the loan as a penalty on the farmer.

The "20-crisis loan" is one of these methods. A farmer borrows $10 and agrees to repay $1 every 10 days from the time of the loan for 200 days. If this interest rate is computed according to western standards, it amounts to 750 per cent. Yet this is the most common form of loan in North Szechuan.

100-Crisis Loan

In South Szechuan the money-lender's favorite trap is called the "100-crisis loan." In borrowing $10 the farmer receives only $8, since the interest is deducted. Then he pays his creditor 10 cents a day for 100 days. Sometimes a high-handed money-lender will add a clause that if the farmer misses a single payment, he will not only be responsible for two payments on the following day, but also a penalty equal to 10 per cent of the capital. In other words, if a single 10-cent payment is missed, the usurer may legally demand $1.20 on the following day.

All of these loans are, of course, recognized by the local law courts, since in nearly all districts the magistrates themselves are engaged in money-lending. Even though a court may call upon a guarantor to pay a loan after three days of default, the farmer is still responsible for the payment of the interest and penalties for those three days.

Interest in Rice

Sometimes the loan agreement is made in cash and the interest is repaid in rice, but even here the usurer has many tricks. The customary interest rate is five to eight tan (133 pounds) of rice for a $100 loan made in the winter and repaid in the spring. At harvest time this rice is worth from $40 to $80, making the interest rate 40 to 80 per cent. But the usurers demand their rice for interest just before the crops are harvested, when the price is very high, thus realizing about 200 per cent on their money for a three-months loan, or 800 per cent, according to western methods of calculation.

The borrowing of food in a hard winter is very common, this also being controlled by the money-lenders. Such loans as the "nine out and thirteen back," or the "return a pair" loan, clearly indicate their nature.

The borrowing of implements at interest from money-lenders is a corollary of civil war regarding which Mr. Li offers a novel explanation. He states that bandits or provincial soldiers, on entering a village, generally kill the first cow available for food and use agricultural implements as their only source of fuel for a large roasting fire.

Heavy Losses

According to a census taken in 25 town and 11 sub-districts of Kuangnaihsien, farmers in a single year of anti-communist fighting lost 8000 hoes, 700 plows, and more than 10,000 miscellaneous implements, either burned by the soldiers or carried off for trench digging.

The only men who could keep implements were the money-lenders, who bribed the soldiers to leave their property alone. Since then, the money-lenders have made unbelievable profits on the loaning of necessary tools.

Water buffaloes are the gilt-edge security of the usurer. For example, in Kuanhsien, a district with 500,000 Chinese acres of rice land, there are only 7000 buffaloes—a loss of 14,000 since 1934. The remaining animals are not nearly sufficient to do the plowing and they, therefore, rent for very high prices. A good animal will bring $2 per acre of land plowed, and can do three acres a day. The usurer can earn $6 a day with one buffalo, and pay for the animal in less than a month.

City Women Found Combining Pay Job With Housekeeping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28—There are 3,882,143 women in the United States performing the double duty of keeping house and holding a paid job. This Figure, published by the Department of Labor, is based on the 1930 census records, as studied out by Miss Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon of the Women's Bureau. For another point it has been ascertained that 450,000 women are the only wage-earners in their families. Many of them have from four to eight persons to support.

The findings are considered important because of the division of opinion that has arisen on the question, "Shall married women work?"

It is further disclosed that the women are largely city dwellers, 70 per cent of them being located in urban districts. About one fourth of them are in domestic and personal service, one fifth in manufacturing, about one eighth in clerical occupations, about one tenth in the professions, one tenth in agricultural pursuits, and a smaller proportion in sales occupations.

As a whole, they represent a mature group, a third of them being 45 years of age or older.

Sunshine Seekers Flock to Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla.—Thousands of winter vacationists, who but yesterday were shouldering cold winds and sleet, are pouring into the Sunshine City daily to find midsummer on golf courses, tennis courts, green benches and waterfront promenades. An unprecedented number of arrivals is taxing every medium of transportation in the wholesale exodus to the American tropics.

Tourist statisticians here estimate that 400,000 visitors will sojourn in St. Petersburg some time between the holiday season and spring, overflowing local accommodations to the gulf beaches, Clearwater, Safety Harbor and Indian Rocks.

Purse Returned; 'Lost' 20 Years

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 29 (AP)—A purse containing $12 was returned Jan. 27 to a Riverside (Calif.) woman who lost it on a shopping trip here 20 years ago.

Chief John P. Conroy said that Mrs. E. S. Freeman, a former resident of Troy, had established ownership by citing the number of an insurance policy in the purse.

The finder, apparently conscience-stricken after two decades, mailed the purse to Chief Conroy Christmas Eve, with an anonymous note. Among the contents were papers bearing the name of Mrs. Freeman, but no address.

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The Home Forum

At Home

I WAS brought up among exiles, cat-like folk who associated home with one place only and were hopeless away from it, who lamented always their lost England and disparaged the countries in which their ways had fallen. In England alone fruit had flavor and flowers scent; and I, finding myself always a stranger in a strange land, accepted the convention readily enough. Then, coming to England, still a boy, I was perplexed to find only a green island under a gray sky and a people talking an almost unintelligible tongue. So home became for me a matter of people, of friendly familiar faces wherever I might meet them; and, though my love of England has grown with understanding, so it has remained.

I can remember the restfulness of a little pitching boat with a broad sail and an auxiliary motor, which took me across from the mainland of Honduras to the Bay Islands. I had been for weeks among the Indians, among fair-skinned Payas who ground their cassava on beautifully carved stones salved from the quarries of forgotten races, among the remnant of the coppery Sumu who balanced on the prows of their mahogany pitpans, driving them up the rapids with supple poles, among the Mosquito people who drifted on the still Patuca in their canoes from which rose the smoke of their fire-pots. Now I was among voices which spoke English with a faint flavor of old Essex dialect, and the flaxen-haired cook peeling plantains by the galley was the image of a ploughman I had known in Cambridgeshire.

ONE'S OWN PEOPLE.—That is a comparative matter, at best. I had been in Czechoslovakia among a people of many races, broad massive Alpines and fair narrow-headed Slavs. Now I was in Upper Austria, a land of hills and small lakes and patchy peasant-fields from which the slow cow-teams were bringing the last loads of late hay; and at a beautiful farm with wide-eaved roofs and brown shingled walls half-hidden by espaliered pears, I stopped to ask a drink of water from a young laborer in shorts and a green waistcoat with brass buttons. There was something familiar about his face, and I realized that he strangely resembled a Hampshire man I once had known. And that night in a Bavarian inn I sketched the row of faces opposite me and saw that most of them were English. Our host leaned against the wall, greeting every newcomer with a deep-chested *Grüß Gott* and the talk in blurred Bavarian flowed unintelligibly past me; but I had the curious feeling that among these people I was at home.

I WAS BICYCLING northward from Hamburg. In the flat fields the June rye was bluish and tall, bearded ears waving above the long-necked blue cornflowers, and among unpruned apple-trees ample red-brick farmhouses and barns stood beneath their laboring windmills. Out of these marshes, now drained, had come the rowboats of fair-haired warriors who had carried the practice of valley-farming and an ideal of loyalty to the founding of Saxon England. I should have expected to find Sussex here, but the big men and fair usually had broad Finnish faces, types rarely to be seen in England. Saxony had moved away, and the Saxons with it, across to England, westward toward the Rhine, and up the Elbe toward Bohemia, and the Finno-Slavonic tribes had pushed in to fill the gap.

BEFORE ME THE road climbed a colossal embankment to a frail bridge of steel, and from that height there was a wide view over green meadows and a narrow winding silver channel that threaded its way between invisible seas, the Kiel Canal. I was entering the land of the Angles. A man bicycled up beside me and fell into conversation, a tall lean fair workman with a pink and white complexion and a huge Adam's apple. He had returned, not long since, from his labor-service to work in the new munition-factories of Kiel; and with intense decorum he made the humorless comments upon rearmament and labor-service, the state of employment and the price of butter, which a good National Socialist and newspaper-reader should. But he was not the less English for that, and with every minute I was more struck by his resemblance to a fatuous Lancashire youth who had once helped me in my garden and had busied himself all one unwatched afternoon in pricking out bolting radishes. Then he was left behind, and I rode on into a country where with every mile the people showed more closely their kinship to the English.

SCHLESWIG SHIVERED UNDER the icy wind of June, an undulating sandy land, small lakes in the hollows, half-timbered thatched farms among their trees, gravel pits where the sand-martins twittered up to their burrows in the banks, tall hedges of flowering lilac whose perfume flooded the road with glory. It was a land of farmers and seamen, for long inlets wandered into the land from the invisible Baltic. The cows grazed in their pastures, the black and white cows of northern Germany which now began to be mingled with the red cows of Denmark. There was a carter who looked at me as though he knew me, a burly man with a tall forehead and massive chin and small features crowded in between. In England I should have known that he came from Central Yorkshire—in fact, but for longer legs, he was the image of an irascible Bradford schoolmaster of my acquaintance. Reddish hair was becoming as common as in Upper Austria, and indeed the resemblance of these Danes to the Austrians was almost as striking as their resemblance to the English and their dissimilarity to the Germans on the one side and the Swedes on the other. No doubt, the common race was Celtic, the fair people who had passed westward from the Alps into Gaul and, taking to the sea, had swept up the eastern coast of Britain and had made Denmark the Cymric peninsula. The road ran into sight of a tideless sea, where the flat tableland dropped swiftly through tilted spruce forests to small houses by the still water where little boats lay at anchor. This was the Lille Belt, the small strait, and beyond lay the island of Fyne, and over the strait, dark against the evening sky, was a tall steel bridge.

NOW MY WAY lay eastward through the islands. Here and there were villages of ample frame houses and thatched farm-squares of buildings. In the timothy leas dark red cows were tethered in a long line, sack blankets on their backs, and beyond the hedges of yellow-flowering laburnum piles of black peat stood drying in the boggy bottoms. By the towns two-armed windmills were gyrating in the north wind, and the stepped white gables of the churches stood up as landmarks in the flat land. Rain began to fall, a soft but icy shower, and at last I turned aside and sought refuge at a low black and white farm. Two brothers were milking red cows in the byre. Could I camp in their straw? I asked. Outside the rain drifted like gray mist, dimming the flat fields. They consulted together, and one went into the house to inquire there. He returned and invited me in. "I wish to cause no one any trouble," I explained in stumbling Danish. They smiled at me kindly. In a few moments a meal was on the table for me, boiled eggs and pickled herrings and bread and butter. One of the brothers came and sat with me to press me to more food, a lean vigorous youth, dark-haired and gray-eyed, with such a face as you may see anywhere in England. "You are tired?" he asked when I could eat no more. "Come." He led me to the spare bedroom beyond the kitchen. "Here you are at home."

J. S. ERSKINE

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THE UMBRELLA ROOF, PADDINGTON BASIN: *A Pencil Drawing by Lawrence Walker*

MANY travelers on their way to Paddington station pass along Praed street, but few are aware that immediately behind the houses of this street lies a branch of the Grand Junction Canal, known as the Paddington Basin. It repays a visit and is quite reminiscent of parts of Venice—the long narrow barges with their large rudders and tillers, their gaily painted bows and living-quarters at the stern, the brightly painted living-quarters, cramped perhaps, but certainly picturesque. The domestic work on these traveling homes is done by the women, who also usually do the steering.

The Grand Junction Canal connects London by water direct with Birmingham and the Mersey—a long journey, but full of interest to those who live and work upon these narrow waterways. This sketch of Paddington Basin shows what is known as the umbrella roof, a familiar feature to all the canal workers and a favorite subject for artists. Paddington Basin is little known to the general public, because there is no sign of its existence from the street; it therefore comes as a complete surprise to one entering the archway of the builders' yard, near by.

Other Children's Toys

MANY years ago there was a large nursery running from front to back of an old country house, with a deep cupboard let into the wall filled with toys. It may be there still, though the toys will have gone. It belonged to a family of eight children. At one end of the room stood a huge rocking-horse, with extended nostrils and fierce bulging eyes.

I never told anyone of the effect that room made upon me until the other day when a member of my family, happening to speak of it, expressed precisely what I had felt. The impression it produced may have had something to do with a speaking-tube connecting the nursery with the kitchen. Each time I visited the nursery, I was invited to blow into the hole and then to put my ear to it and listen. No one explained that the voice that spoke belonged to the cook. The sound I heard had nothing natural about it. For years I tried not to think of the corner of the nursery where, as I imagined, some strange old woman lived always in the wall.

AND THEN THERE was the rocking-horse. We had a rocking-horse of our own, to be sure, but ours was of a smaller type and had a gentle look. The nostrils were normal and the eyes placid. No matter how hard you rocked, you couldn't go very high and you couldn't fall off. Whenever we found ourselves in the big nursery I, for one, hoped against hope that the horse would not come into our games, but it always did. No sooner did we arrive than we were asked if we would like to have a ride, and invariably, because I was such a little coward, I said yes. Being guests, we were given the favorite seats on the wooden rungs at the head and tail, while the rest of the children crowded together in a row on the animal's back or sat on the rocker below, energetically spurring it on to greater effort, or beating excitedly on the floor with their heels. It was a terrifying experience. I despised the horse. I despised its worn mane and battered paint and old tail. But, almost worse than the horse, were the toys in the dark cupboard.

THERE WAS NOTHING unusual about the toys. They formed the general assortment of dolls, building bricks, Noah's Arks, picture books, and animals. They were almost identical with the toys we had at home, with the one great difference that they were not ours.

I did not question, then, why I objected so strongly to those toys; why, when invited to play with them, I could not bring myself to do so. I only knew I disliked them one and all, disliked them so much that I did not want to touch them. It was not because they were, for the most part, old and shabby. Our favorite possessions were old and shabby, too. And it had nothing to do with the nursery, or the cupboard, or the speaking-tube, as I can prove by the fact that all toys belonging to other children produced precisely the same effect.

BEFORE LONG I made the discovery that our friends objected to our playthings as much as we did to theirs, but I was too young to wonder why; and by the time I had arrived at the questioning stage our toy cupboard and its contents were no more—save for one little rough-haired animal which remains with me to this day.

I know of many grown-up people who, from the countless toys they possessed as children, still retain one. A mother of several boys has a feeble bit of brown material, calling itself a Teddy Bear. I have often wondered how she can endure the sight or touch of it. I have often wondered, too, why people who come across my little rough-haired animal seem almost repelled. It may be that they see nothing but an old toy sitting on my desk, with strange eyes that turn separately to any angle, and a nose stitched in with wool. To me it is not a toy. It is not even an animal. It is something infinitely more, that I cannot explain.

I DOUBT IF any object one loves is unlovely. Even the feeble Teddy Bear, with its legs that have lost their stuffing, and its neck that is too weak to support its head, may be something quite different in its owner's eyes, something which recalls a period in childhood when it encompassed her small world and became, by reason of its peculiar intimacy, part of herself.

There was once a little girl, the youngest of a large family, whose dolls were nothing more nor less than empty cotton reels with bits of ribbon wound round them. They represented a father and mother and a vast number of children, all with strong characters and marked individualities. To this day the woman, who was the little girl, treasures one of the old reels, still wrapped about with faded ribbon, a quite meaningless object to all but herself. It was the youngest of the family, she will explain quite seriously, and the one she loved the most.

D. A. L.

Open Winter

Some strangeness not of Winter's handiwork
Must have conspired with sap and seed and sun.

Willows are budding, saucy robins perk
And little brooks unreticently run.
Is this that season when the earth draws in
Upon itself to meditate once more,
When the heart learns a stricter discipline
From frosty silences and hearthside lore?

Surely not all our calendars can err
Or prove us faulty prophets! Yet what shy,
Familiar signature is written here,
Confounding many a wise interpreter,
Who shakes his head and scans the evasive sky,
Wondering when the snow will fly this year!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

Cocker Occasions

WHEN Mr. Bruce comes all-over-puppyish, as he sometimes does, it is definitely an occasion. He wriggles about on his fat little back, clacks his strong jaws in mock ferocity and kicks his legs out with the force of a young mule, until—if he happens to be on a chair—he lands up with a thud on the floor.

Mr. Bruce, be it explained, is a black Cocker spaniel, very truculent with strangers who, however, after his first onslaught, usually refuse to be intimidated by threats he has no intention of substantiating. To his friends he is all frolic and affection, now engaging in the antics described, now dashing off down a path, so busy as not to look where he is going. Often he has disappeared off a gang-plank or quayside (for the family spend most of their holidays afloat) and had to be rescued. Not that water gives him any concern, for he swims like an otter.

With his companion, a gentle Golden Cocker lady, he is by turns the brusque elder brother, warning her off "his" biscuits and the gay playmate. On these latter occasions, there is much business with teeth on both sides, to the accompaniment of fierce growls, followed by a mad dash round the house, when rugs fly in all directions. Strangely enough, these games seem most often provoked by a new carpet; and such have been much in evidence lately, for Mr. Bruce has been moving house.

In his country surroundings, he follows rabbit trails among the cabbages and there is a succession of tradesmen's lads to be put in their places, and an odd workman still about, with whom to dispute possession of the house. Then there are the bees! But we draw a veil over that. Suffice it to say, that he now knows better than to thrust an enquiring but incautious nose into the entrance to the hive.

More intriguing than all he finds the four white pigeons, which have been added to the ménage, he feels sure, for him to bark at. We are hoping that he will not discover a certain little visitor to the old pond at the end of the garden. Indeed, it is less a visitor than a gaily hued sprite, arrived to welcome us to the neighborhood. It seems that no kingfisher has been seen in this part before.

E. N.

„Łaska na dziś"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

PRZY niewykończonym i opuszczonym budynku przedmieścia pewnego wielkiego miasta pozostał stos budowlanego materjału. Z biegiem czasu materjał ten psuł się i stawał się coraz brzydszym. A gdy przyszło lato, cała masa pędów powoju okryła niepokaźny stos ten i ślicznie kwitnące przepiękne kwiaty całym bogactwem swych barw łaskawie przykryły tak widoczną przedtem brzydotę.

Wdzięk powoju nasunął osobie, patrzącej nań zachwyconem okiem, myśl o tem, czego może dokonać wdzięk duchowy, który prostuje trudne drogi materjalnego świata nie znającego pokoju. W ludzkiem doświadczeniu wiele jest takich miejsc, którym potrzeba dotknięcia łaski, któraby je upiększyła. Powój okrył tylko stos niezdatnego materjału, ale duchowa łaska, okazywana w powszedniem życiu, często tak zmienia sprawy, których dotyka, że ujawnia prawdziwe piękno i prawdziwą wartość tam właśnie, gdzie przedtem zdawało się nie było nic pociągającego.

W duchowem tłumaczeniu przez Mary Baker Eddy Modlitwy Pańskiej, jakie znajdujemy w jej dziele: "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) słowa: „Chleba naszego powszedniego daj nam dzisiaj" autorka tak objaśnia: *„Udziel nam łaski na dziś, nakarm zgłodniałe uczucia"* (str. 17). Żywot i praca Jezusa dowiodły jego rozumienie faktu, iż rzeczywisty chleb powszedni jest duchowy. Składnikami tego chleba są cechy duchowe, a najwyższą z nich jest łaska. Mrs. Eddy przyznawała, że łaska wzbogaca „zgłodniałe uczucia" ludzkości.

Okazywanie łaski nie powinno wydawać się trudnem, jeśli uświadomić sobie, że źródłem wszelkiej łaski jest Bóg, wszystko bowiem, czego On udziela, może być swobodnie użyte i zawsze będzie błogosławieństwem tam, gdzie jest jakaś ludzka potrzeba. Ludzie pracy, którzy co dzień w ludzkich sprawach usiłują okazywać łaskę, znajdują, że przez to szczęście ich wzrasta a duchowy postęp łatwiej się zdobywa. Podobnie jak powój możemy wyświadczać łaskę tam, gdzie się znajdujemy. Każdy dzień ma swoje wydarzenia, dotyczące wielu ludzkich zagadnień, lecz Bóg użyczy potrzebnej łaski, o ile jej się szczerze pragnie, i ustali się pokój.

Każde wyświadczenie łaski może dodać serca i odwagi tym, co doznali zawodu lub są zniechęceni. Skromna, łaskawie wykonana robota stanie się błogosławieństwem dla wielu. Każdy, kto z łaski przewodniczy na zebraniu, może wywołać radość i natchnienie u wszystkich obecnych, gdyż łaska ta wynika z istotnej uczynności.

O jakże był zawsze łaskawym Chrystus Jezus! Rozważcie, proszę, jego postawę, gdy uczeni w Piśmie i Faryzeusze przywiedli doń niewiastę, którą oskarżali o grzech. Szukając sposobności do oskarżenia Jezusa, zrobili jednocześnie widowisko z niewiasty, postawiwszy ją pośrodku wszystkiego ludu, który przyszedł do świątyni słuchać jego nauk. Ale Jezus, niewątpliwie ku ich zdumieniu, schylił się i pisał na ziemi „jak gdyby nie słyszał ich" (z angielskiego przekł. Biblji). Zdawało się również, że Jezus nie zważał na tych, co jeden za drugim wychodzili, gdy powiedział: „Kto z was jest bez grzechu, niech pierwszy na nią kamieniem rzuci." A gdy wszyscy oprócz niewiasty wyszli, jakąż to łaską były jego słowa: „I ja cię nie potępiam," i uwolnił ją prostemi słowy: „Idź, i więcej nie grzesz."

Pewnej wyznawczyni Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej przyszły na myśl wyżej przytoczone słowa: *„Udziel nam łaski na dziś."* Modliła się ona, żarliwie, o udzielenie jej łaski przezwyciężenia niecierpliwości, która utrudniała jej pracę. Modlitwa ta pokrzepiła ją i podczas długich godzin, koniecznych do wykonania pracy, doświadczała ona harmonji. Podobne proste przeżycia przyczyniają się ku temu, abyśmy dowodzili, że i większe oraz donioślejsze wydarzenia można opanować i uczynić harmonijnemi, o ile będziemy żarliwie szukali prawdziwej duchowej postawy.

Wyrażenie prawdziwej łaski może szybko uzdrowić wszelką pokusę nietolerancji. Jednak stąd nie wypływa, abyśmy w swych myślach mieli tolerować zło, albo nazywać dobrem zło w nas samych lub w kimś innym. Pomijając kwestję tego, co jest prawidłowe albo błędne, kiedy chodzi tylko o osobiste sympatje lub gusta, albo kiedy ukazuje się nietolerancyjna postawa myśli, człowiek nieraz nie zgadza się z drogami i metodami cudzemi. W takim wypadku modlitwa: *„Udziel nam łaski na dziś"* da nam możność ustalenia harmonji.

Należy jednak odróżniać łaskawość od nieszczerych wyrazów pochlebstwa, płynących z uczuciowych pobudek, ponieważ prawdziwa łaska jest głęboko zakorzenioną cnotą, zrodzoną z miłości Boga i człowieka, której ani czas, ani okoliczności dotknąć nie mogą. Zawiera się ona w prostych wyrazach miłości lub życzliwości i jest objawem szczerego pragnienia łaski rozwagi.

Czyż nie powinniśmy okazywać łaski jedni drugim, uświadamiając sobie nieustającą łaskę Ojca naszego niebieskiego? O jakże są krzepiące, pomocne i obfite w znaczenie cenne słowa, które Paweł usłyszał w duchowem natchnieniu: „Dosyć ci na łasce mojej!"

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

"Grace for to-day"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON THE outskirts of a large city near an unfinished and abandoned structure, a pile of building material had been left by the roadside. As time went on, the material deteriorated and became more and more unsightly. But with the coming of summer, a mass of morning-glory vines covered the unattractive pile, and, gloriously blooming, the charming flowers presenting a riot of color, gracefully and entirely concealed the ugliness formerly so conspicuous.

To a delighted observer, the thought of the grace of the morning-glories was uppermost, and she found in it a reminder of what spiritual grace can accomplish toward adjusting the difficult ways of a restless material world. In human experiences there are many places which need the touch of grace to beautify them. While the morning-glories covered only the heap of useless material, spiritual grace, expressed in the daily life, frequently so changes the affairs it touches that it reveals true beauty and worth where there had appeared to be only that which was unattractive.

In her spiritual interpretation of the Lord's Prayer, found in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy renders, "Give us this day our daily bread," as follows (p. 17): *"Give us grace for to-day; feed the famished affections."* Jesus' life and work proved his understanding of the fact that the real "daily bread" is spiritual. It is comprised of spiritual qualities, grace being one of the most important. And Mrs. Eddy recognized that humanity's "famished affections" are enriched by grace.

It should not be difficult to be gracious, when it is realized that the source of all grace is God, and that all He gives may be freely used and will always bless where there is a human need. Busy people who daily seek to express grace in human affairs, find their happiness augmented and spiritual progress made with greater ease. Like the morning-glories, one may express grace wherever he is. The day's events may be varied, and involve many human problems, but God will supply the needed grace when it is sincerely desired, and peace will be established.

Many a disappointed or discouraged one may be encouraged and heartened by some expression of grace. A humble task graciously done will bless many. Presiding over a meeting with grace born of a real desire to be helpful, a chairman may bring out joy and inspiration in all those present.

How gracious was Christ Jesus at all times! Consider his attitude when a woman was brought before him by the scribes and Pharisees and accused of sin. Seeking to accuse him, they at the same time had made the woman conspicuous by placing her in the midst of all the people who had come into the temple to hear Jesus teach. But Jesus, no doubt to their surprise, stooped over and wrote upon the ground "as though he heard them not." Nor did he appear to observe those who withdrew, one by one, after he had said, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." And when all had left save the woman, what grace he expressed as he said, "Neither do I condemn thee," and released her with the simple words, "Go, and sin no more"!

A Christian Scientist was having a rather trying experience, when the words quoted above came to her thought, *"Give us grace for to-day."* Earnestly she prayed for more grace, that she might not be impatient, and thus add to the difficulty of the work. The result was complete comfort and a harmonious experience during the long hours necessary for the work. Simple experiences like this encourage us to prove that greater and more important events can be controlled and made harmonious when the true spiritual attitude is earnestly sought.

Any temptation to be intolerant may be quickly healed by the expression of true grace. This does not mean that one should ever tolerate evil in one's own thinking, or call it good in oneself or another; but many times one may disagree with another's ways and methods, when the question is not one of right or wrong, but only of personal inclination or taste, or when an intolerant attitude of thought may appear. The prayer, *"Give us grace for to-day,"* will enable us to establish harmony in such a situation.

Graciousness is not to be confused with flattering emotional expressions of insincerity, for true grace is a deep-rooted virtue, born of a love for God and man that is not touched by time or circumstance. It is found in simple expressions of love or kindness, and makes apparent a desire to be truly considerate.

When we realize the unchanging grace of our heavenly Father, how can we be otherwise than gracious toward one another! How very comforting and helpful, and replete with meaning, are those precious words heard by Paul in spiritual inspiration, "My grace is sufficient for thee"!

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish)

Lantern

THE full moon was hung
on a pine-tree limb, but now
has slipped from the bough.

—HOKUSHI (?-1718). Adapted by KENNETH PORTER.

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Lynn Shoe Workers In 'United' Endorse One Big Union Plan

C.I.O. Proposal Favored By Group by an Almost Unanimous Vote

Brockton Union Votes Against

Majority of Workers Are Declared to Be in Favor of Proposition

By an almost unanimous vote, the United Shoe and Leather Workers of Lynn today massed behind a movement endorsing John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization and thereby precipitated the issue of craft versus industrial unionism in Massachusetts' great shoe industry, an industry as vital to many parts of the State as automobiles are to Detroit.

The United Shoe and Leather Workers' vote, made last night, totaled 4500 in favor of a single, mighty, industrial union and 200 against, James M. Mitchell, secretary of the union, reported at noon today.

In Brockton the Shoe and Allied Craftsmen voted against the C. I. O., 2962 to 2041, Daniel Collins, secretary, reported.

Majority Favor

A majority of shoe workers in Brockton, however, are in favor of an industrial union such as the C. I. O. offers, Mr. Collins asserted. Last night's test of the C. I. O. was turned down, he said, because of "union politics" rather than because workers are opposed to the principle of industrial organization in shoe plants.

The plan offered by C. I. O. leaders for the establishment of a great industrial shoe union provided that two or more of the present craft unions were to form a large single body, to be known as the United Brotherhood of Shoe Workers. If formed, this body will then provide for the establishment of the C. I. O. in Massachusetts by a merger.

So far, therefore, only the Lynn United Shoe and Leather Workers, of 11,000 enlisted members, has voted to join the new brotherhood. The even larger Brockton group, Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, with 15,000 reported members, has voted against the brotherhood.

Next to Vote

Next to vote on the question is the Shoe Workers Protective Union of 5000 members. It will be two weeks their officials said today, before this vote is counted, because various locals vote at different times. A leader of this union declared, however, that the Shoe Workers Protective is heartily in favor of the C. I. O. and will endorse the brotherhood.

A fourth union has yet to vote, the National Leather Workers Association. No official was available from that body to state with authority what appears to be the feeling of these 1200 workers; no vote, it was said, has been scheduled on the issue.

In Brockton, according to Mr. Collins and other labor leaders, the workers were influenced from endorsing the C. I. O. movement by John Murphy, a former president of the Shoe and Allied Craftsmen, and by Frank A. Goodwin, former adviser of the union and present registrar of motor vehicles.

Until last week-end, Mr. Collins and his associates asserted, the Brockton workers were largely in favor of the C. I. O. brotherhood. It was then that Mr. Murphy and Mr. Goodwin unleashed a joint attack against the C. I. O., terming it a "red" movement and swinging votes away from an endorsement.

Leaders of the C. I. O. committee in New England, Thomas F. Burns, chairman, and Powers Hapgood, secretary, are now in Detroit, fostering the automobile strike.

General Leather Strike Theatened

Six Massachusetts communities and 10,000 workers faced industrial strife today as the National Leather Workers Association threatened to call a general strike in plants of the Benz Kid Company.

The dispute is over a 1937 wage agreement by which workers would receive a 5 per cent wage increase. Union officers said Benz officials told them the company could not continue operation under this scale. Lynn, Salem, Peabody, Winchester, Woburn and Norwood would be affected if the strike is called.

This union is in no way affiliated with the United Shoe and Leather Workers of Lynn and the Brockton Shoe and Allied Craftsmen who today vote for and against ultimate adoption of a great C. I. O. industrial union for Massachusetts shoe factories.

'Firing' Plan Urged to Spur State Workers

Merit System Suggested for Connecticut Would Drop 1 P. C. a Year

No Job Tenure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Jan. 29—A merit system designed not only to select qualified persons for employment by the state but to keep them alert and industrious after they get the jobs is proposed by the Connecticut Reorganization Commission as one of the main points in its sweeping reform program.

Old civil service methods, which Connecticut tried and discarded 25 years ago, broke down, the commission holds, because their chief aim was to curb the spoils system. An independent agency was set up to regulate hiring and firing with the result that administrative officials were alienated and insubordination of employees was encouraged.

The new plan gives no guarantee of tenure in state jobs. In fact the commission goes to the opposite extreme. It takes the present administrative heads of the government to task for their reluctance to demote and discharge inefficient employees and makes the suggestion, radical not only for Connecticut but for democratic governments generally, that the law be so written as to require that not less than 1 per cent of all state employees be discharged annually.

To help department heads with this unpleasant duty, the commission would make its proposed new director of personnel, with an advisory board of departmental representatives, pick the 1 per cent who would be fired, on the basis of service ratings.

Continuous Incentive

"We believe," says the commission in its report to Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, "that a provision of this character will be a continuous incentive to all state employees to maintain high standards of efficiency, that it will necessitate a moderate turnover of the working force which will have the advantage of bringing into the service new employees with new ideas, and that it will encourage appointing officers to keep in constant touch with the efficiency of their employees and to use their powers of demotion, reduction in compensation and discharge when necessary for the good of the service.

"There is no place in the merit system of personnel for the use of state employment as a means of furthering the interests of any political party," the report asserts. "Under the spoils system the favors accorded by political parties to employees who obtain positions through political patronage are expected to be compensated by various forms of participation in political activities by such employees while they are holding their positions. The magnitude of the cost involved in the interruptions and neglect of state work by employees who are continuously devoting working time to the advancement of the fortunes of the political party to which they are indebted for their jobs cannot be measured in dollars and cents."

Public Safety Board

The tremendous task of administering the motor vehicle laws, supervising a state police force and controlling the sale of liquor would be given to a single governmental department with a single administrative head under the plan for reorganization of the state government, details of which are being made

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

R. I. Governor Seen Opposed To Race Tracks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—Is Gov. Robert E. Quinn strongly opposed to racing, and is he preparing to curtail the Narragansett Racing Association in Pawtucket?

Those close to the Governor in the State House here thought so today. They recalled his statement yesterday to the effect that he would sign a bill, should it be passed by the Legislature, raising the tax on pari-mutuel betting and assigning the "breakage" margin to the State.

The term "breakage" is used to describe a margin of profit made in giving bettors change. It is explained that the race track cashiers operate at such high speed in taking bets that they do not attempt to make exact change; they keep amounts less than 10 cents. In Massachusetts this breakage is split between the track and the State, but in Rhode Island the track keeps it all.

An increase in the 3½ per cent tax on pari-mutuel betting, in addition to taking over the breakage, would bring in about $600,000 annually to the State, it was estimated.

Stand Against Dog Racing

Although Governor Quinn has not come out openly against horse races with pari-mutuel betting, he recently made known that he would oppose a movement for the establishment of dog racing in Rhode Island on the same plan as that now in effect at Taunton and Revere in Massachusetts.

For this stand he was lauded by the Rev. James V. Claypool, president of the Rhode Island Ministers' Union, as he opened the clergymen's campaign against the Narragansett track this week.

In addition to his stand against dog racing, Governor Quinn also favored an amendment to a law passed at the December special session of the General Assembly. This amendment would make it possible for him to place a legal horse race

(Continued on Page 12, Column 4)

Maine Bill Asking $1,750,000 For Schools Is Up for Action

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29—The long anticipated and much discussed "education bill" was introduced to the Legislature, Wednesday, requesting an appropriation of $1,750,000 for improvement of the level of education.

As has been stated, it would provide a minimum expenditure of $783 for each elementary schoolroom and $1305 for each high school room in every Maine community. It provided also, among its major provisions, that the State create an equalization fund to reimburse such communities, that can't provide the suggested minimums, with an 11 mill property tax. It is estimated more than 200 communities would receive such funds on their present ratings.

This is the bill for which intensive campaigning has been in progress since early fall. It bears endorsement of the State Department of Education, various Parent-Teacher Associations, the Maine Teachers' and Maine Superintendents' associations. It was referred to the committee on education. The bill did not provide ways of raising the amount it named, except that it wishes the funds to come from new money.

Some legislative leaders are reported to favor improvement of the schools by providing more money for them but it is believed by others that $1,750,000 is a too great burden for the present. In fact, the original estimate of between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 in new money to be raised by new taxes to meet demands on the State has been scaled down in informal discussions to about $3,500,000. Some believe the schools will get in the neighborhood of $500,000.

* * *

Two other measures of particular import this week are an emergency measure passed by the Legislature permitting use of $2,000,000 "earmarked" highway funds to meet other expenses including payment of old-age pensions.

The bill is in line with suggestions of Governor Barrows who pointed out in his inaugural that while the State pays interest to borrow money, the highway money lies idle. In a referendum last fall Maine voters approved segregation of highway funds, however, and their vote had

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Probably rain tonight; Saturday generally fair; slight temperature change; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 30's; Sunday some indications of rain; fresh northeast or north winds, becoming strong off the coast.

Maine: Cloudy, possibly rain or snow on the east coast tonight; Saturday fair, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Saturday, slightly colder in the extreme north portions tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy, probably rain on the southeast coast tonight; Saturday fair, not much change in temperature; Sunday rain.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Saturday, not much change in temperature; Sunday rain.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong northeast and north winds over the south portion, diminishing by tonight; moderate to fresh northeast or north winds over the north portion and overcast weather, probably rain, near Nantucket and Eastport tonight; Saturday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	28	28	Minneapolis	2	0
Bermuda	64	62	New Orleans	50	48
Chicago	32	32	New York	38	36
Denver	13	18	Norfolk	44	44
Helena	-22	-24	Philadelphia	38	36
Jacksonville	44	44	St. Louis	30	30
Kansas City	24	22	San Francisco	44	42
Los Angeles	48	48	Washington	36	34
Miami	72	70			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 29.
B—Minimum, Jan 28.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:01 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Saturday, 1:20 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:24 p. m.

Building Boom Shown In 'Co-op' Bank Loans

Boston News Today

Gain of $2,000,000 Noted in December

A building boom in Massachusetts that netted co-operative banks a spectacular gain of more than $2,000,000 in new loans for December alone, pushes forward with gathering momentum towards post-war prosperity levels, according to a report today by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

For every month of 1936, gains in home building loans ranged from 30 to 107 per cent, the League announced, with more contracts awarded for construction of one and two-family houses in December than during that month of boom levels in 1929.

Every county in the Commonwealth has shared in the building boom during the last six months of 1936, it was reported. Banks of Berkshire County stood at the top of the list with all banks in the state counting up their loans to a total of more than $40,000,000. This figure compared with that of $30,000,000 in 1935 and $25,000,000 in 1934.

At the beginning of 1937, the banks started at a point 83 per cent higher than last year, the League declared, on the million-dollar scale of new home activity.

The League believed that building activities pointed significantly and encouragingly to statewide recovery. "It is good news," said the report, "all the way down from the lumberjack in the woods to the interior decorator who has had to turn to other activities during the last several locust years."

One of the points in the building boom was the continual increase in the upward curve of building right through the current winter season to date, an unprecedented situation in Massachusetts building which usually finds the building curve rising in the fall and lowering through the winter months, only to start up for the traditional spring surge.

11,000 Tons Metal Sent From Boston

The scrap metal market, quiet for a number of weeks, showed activity on Boston waterfront today when three steamers took on cargoes amounting to 11,000 tons for ports in Europe and Japan.

The steamer Everanna loaded 4000 tons for an undisclosed destination in Europe, and the Norwegian steamer Reim took on 1500 tons under similar sailing orders. The Japanese steamer Yuri Maru, in from Philadelphia, began loading 5500 tons before proceeding to San Juan, P. R., to pick up the remainder of an order of 9000 tons. This metal is bound for Japan.

Relief Fund Hops To $1,751,542

"The community funds of the country are looking to Boston to set the pace for 1937," Allen T. Burns, executive vice-president of the Community Chests and Councils National Association of Community Funds, declared at the local campaign's third report luncheon held in the Boston City Club today.

"Boston's campaign is the first of the year," he continued, "and has set a goal above any of the other chests of the country.

"We are delighted to find so much progress in the first week of the drive here and we believe it indicates a complete success for the Boston fund.

"This success will serve as a spur to all the funds of the country."

Mr. Burns, who came over from his association's headquarters in New York City for today's luncheon, was further encouraged by the new total of $1,751,542 given out as the meeting progressed.

Music was provided by the Boston Music School Settlement, one of the participating agencies.

Reports from different sections of Boston proper, showed the Church Green district ahead of all the rest, with 85 per cent of its quota already subscribed. Westwood was leading all the towns in the Metropolitan Division, with 122.4 per cent of its quota subscribed. It was the only community already "over the top."

The largest individual subscription reported for this morning was $5000. Among others received since the previous luncheon, was one of 25 cents from Herbert, the six-year-old son of Charles P. Howard, State Commissioner of Administration and Finance. The sum was saved from his 10-cents-a-week allowance.

Interstate Pacts Policy Discussed

Two decisions by the United States Supreme Court prohibiting sale of products made by convict labor in competition with free labor did "more than anything else" to foster the cause of interstate compacts for labor and industry in the past year, the Massachusetts Commission on Interstate Compacts reported last night.

By these decisions, the commission asserted, the broad movement for higher standards in labor conditions —more pay, shorter hours, restricted child labor—no longer need fear destructive competition from those states which maintain lower standards.

The two court decisions, in which the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners Act were upheld, "forbade the sale of convict-made goods on the open market in competition with free labor" and denied transportation of goods made by convict labor to states where local laws forbade such sales.

States should now set up definite standards for child labor, among other things, for their own citizens, the Massachusetts commission said. Then, with passage of a federal act similar to the Hawes-Cooper and Ashurst-Sumners Acts, the states would be assured "of protection from an influx of goods."

Other than these court decisions "little definite progress" was made in 1936 in securing agreements among the states on minimum wages, maximum hours and child labor, the report said. This was attributed to prolonged interest in the presidential campaign and the adverse decision of the Supreme Court on the New York minimum wage law.

The Massachusetts commission recommended that the Legislature "memorialize Congress for passage of federal legislation denying the privilege of interstate commerce to goods produced in other states under standards lower than those required here."

Adult Recreation Report Is Issued

An aggregate of nearly 1,500,000 pleasant—and often instructive—evenings were spent by Bostonians on either side of WPA footlights and in the lecture, game and arts and crafts rooms, conducted by the Adult Recreation Project, according to a report on the project's activities during 1936, issued today by W. Duncan Russell, its executive director, will headquarters at 739 Boylston street.

There were 116,922 participants in various entertainments staged during the year, including the 11,875 amateur musicians, singers, actors and dancers who took part in 671 special concerts an stage productions in neighborhood communities. These local performances were entirely by unpaid performers.

A total attendance of 115,597 was reported at 965 lectures on current questions of local and world interest, and 14,256 persons were counted at 914 discussion group meetings. In addition, 108 radio broadcasts of educational nature were arranged over various Boston stations.

At the 21 reading and game rooms in different parts of the city a total 1936 registration of 291,479 was recorded.

The arts and crafts division of the project provided 93,025 persons with free instruction in drawing, painting, metalcraft, leathercraft, needlecraft and other hobbies, in 9147 classes.

The 1936 figures show a general increase of about 20 per cent over those for 1935.

Milk Industry Organizes To Support Price

Measures Taken to Prevent Drop in Retail Rate for Boston

Parley Called

The strike-tossed New England milk industry today was organizing on three fronts to prevent a threatened collapse in the price of milk to housewives which milk authorities declared would inevitably revive the traditional New England problem of producers complaining they were operating their farms at a loss.

At noon today, State Milk Administrator Joseph C. Cort rushed into conference with the distributors in the Boston milk shed to ask them to maintain prices they are now paying to their farmers in order to keep up the price in retail markets. This meeting is expected to produce some sort of voluntary agreement of dealers to stand by the Massachusetts farmer in his effort to avert devastating price wars.

About 85 per cent of Boston's milk ordinarily has come from northern New England farmers or members of the New England Milk Producers' Association which has called a strike against the H. P. Hood & Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies.

Vermont Campaign

Vermont, on the other hand, started a campaign today to protect its own farmers against the loss of their markets. From the center of Vermont's $30,000,000 dairy industry came reports that Gov. George D. Aiken had signed a legislative measure creating a commission to study conditions causing a strike of Vermont farmers against the two large Boston dealers, the H. P. Hood and Sons Company and the Whiting Milk Companies.

At the same time, the Masachusetts Milk Control Board called a conference of all farmers in the Commonwealth for tomorrow afternoon, at the Hotel Bradford, to prevent the prospective "chiseling" in consumer prices.

While the objectives in both states were fundamentally the same, each looked at the milk situation from a purely intrastate perspective as the battle of dairy interests developed more and more into a struggle for control of the large Boston market between northern New England producers and Massachusetts farmers. And paradoxically speaking, the threat of price wars in the Boston market is a result of antagonism between northern New England farmers and the farmers of Massachusetts.

Price Cutting

The nearly two-months-old strike against Boston dealers is confined chiefly to Vermont and New Hampshire farmers. Unable to get their supply from N. E. M. P. A. farmers, Boston dealers have turned to Massachusetts farmers to keep their customers supplied. The N. E. M. P. A., seeing its markets going to Massachusetts farmers, has cut the price of milk one cent a quart to its farmers in order to encourage dealers to handle their milk.

Thus, Massachusetts farmers are faced with a cut in their revenues in orer to hold on to their markets, unless the strike situation can be arbitrated and harmony restored at the coming conferences. And once price cutting has started, experience has shown that it is difficult to halt the practice.

Top Tax on Homes Is Paid in Boston; 9 Cities Compared

Comparative List Of Nine U. S. Cities

Tax rates in nine comparable American cities, as interpreted by a national survey in Washington, and announced by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau today, disclosed that, taken per $1000 of valuation, Boston property owners pay the most for their government.

The comparative list follows:

Boston	$36.91	Saint Louis	$22.34
Pittsburgh	35.87	Cleveland	18.66
Milwaukee	27.74	San Francisco	16.97
Buffalo	27.05	Washington	10.44
Baltimore	24.97		

The apartment houses appraised in Boston, the Research Bureau declared, were found to be so over-assessed that the comparative rate here was $51.34, when adjusted to appraised values.

This figure was the highest of the nine cities. Pittsburgh was next, with a rate of $35.64. Washington was lowest, with $14.07.

National Survey Is Interpreted by Municipal Research Bureau

Figures Held 'Danger Signal'

New Business Declared Hindered From Coming by High Government Cost

Statistical evidence that Boston property owners pay the highest tax in the United States for their governmental services was advanced today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. Quoting figures compiled by a national survey, recently completed in Washington, the bureau flatly charged today that in 1935 Boston taxes on Boston homes were 61 per cent above the average for eight comparable cities.

Likewise proprietors of apartment houses, on a basis of actual appraised values—distinguished from assessed valuations—bear a far heavier burden than in comparable cities.

In 1935 the bureau reported, the tax rate on multi-family property was 72 per cent in excess of other big cities.

These figures, taken from a nationwide survey recently conducted by President Roosevelt's advisory committee on the fiscal property problems of Washington, D. C., "confirm the more general statistics which for many years have shown Boston tax rate to be extremely high."

Constantly Challenged

These general figures, the Bureau said, have been constantly challenged by local officials, who call the statistics misleading, inconclusive, and based on insufficient information.

Such excessive taxation must be stopped, the Bureau warned. It is "a danger signal," a warning, the Bureau stated, that Boston's municipal expenses must be cut and that the budget must be balance in 1937 for the welfare of the whole community.

All classes of people in the city are handicapped by excessive taxation, said the bureau, pointing out that new business and industry cannot be attracted to or kept in Boston in the face of such high governmental costs.

Appraisals Made

The President's committee made specific appraisals of nearly 1000 parcels of real estate in the nine largest American cities, choosing typical small homes, apartment houses and stores, for its study.

These parcels were in Boston, Baltimore, Buffalo, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh, San Francisco, St. Louis and Washington.

Not only do Boston owners of homes and apartment houses bear unusually heavy local taxes, but their combined taxes for local and state purposes are far above those in the eight other large cities, the Bureau declared.

More Than Average

"Thus, a salaried man with a $7000 home pays about $100 more a year in state and local taxes than the average in other large cities, according to the Washington survey. The owner of a $40,000 apartment house pays nearly double the average state and local taxes elsewhere. On the other hand, small stores are said to bear a relatively easier burden locally."

Further, the research bureau pointed out that the costs of government in Boston on a population basis were the highest in the nation for 10 years prior to 1935, that in that year Boston's per capita expense was $80.65. This was exceeded only by Buffalo, where a figure of $82.03 was obtained. Boston's figure was 59 per cent above the average elsewhere.

Noting that local officials frequently seek to justify Boston's high costs by saying that they reflect "unusual" conditions prevailing here, the Research Bureau declared that none of the standard excuses satisfactorily explained the situation.

It was emphasized that "the Research Bureau and other organizations have pointed out many cases where expenditures can be cut without a corresponding decrease in services. At least, to the extent that these recommendations have not been accepted, Boston's high costs are unjustified."

Taxation Study Bill Is Approved By House Group

A new commission to study Massachusetts tax structure and the expenditures of the State, cities and towns, with a view toward recommending reorganization and economies, is expected to be appointed by the end of next week.

The House Ways and Means Committee, after a brief hearing, swiftly reported favorably yesterday on the proposal made last Monday by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. Next Monday the House will give the bill its first reading and perhaps suspend its rules and rush the legislation through to engrossment. Similar action is expected in the Senate.

Thus, legislative leaders expect appointments may be made by the end of the week. Under the Governor's plan, Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, will appoint one Senator to the commission; Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, will name three Representatives, while Governor Hurley will appoint three experts.

So much is expected of the proposed commission that it is certain the appointing officers will select only those men whose knowledge of taxation and expenditures is wide.

From various quarters has come the indication that the value of taxation and expenditure studies will be proved or disproved by the forthcoming commissions. Other such groups have been appointed and have brought forth little of outstanding merit. If this commission fails of its purpose, it will be difficult to obtain legislative approval of another such group.

The 1936 commission, headed by former Senator William A. Davenport of Greenfield, failed mostly because of Governor Curley's maneuverings to prevent information damaging to his political fortunes in 1936 from being brought forth by the committee, according to Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Association.

Strike Issue Raised Again With Proposal for More Police

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Intense is the controversy throughout Boston today over the possibility that Police Commissioner Joseph F. Timilty may reinstate some of those policemen who went on strike in 1919. The prospect that the commissioner really intends to rehire some of this group recalled to the minds of many at City Hall Mr. Timilty's ostensible reasons supporting his demand for 300 additional men.

On Tuesday the commissioner told the Mayor that for six years no additions have been made to the police personnel. Without replacements, he asserted, it has been impossible for the department to maintain its former record of efficiency. Both the executive and patrol ranks of the force have been depleted. If young men could be added to the patrol forces, said the commissioner in substance, necessary executive promotions could then be made to place the police department once again in a position to assure safety at all times for the city.

Timilty Quoted

At this time Mr. Timilty was quoted in all the newspapers as saying that "the police force is becoming a department of old men."

It is apparent that if the commissioner wishes to remedy this situation, wishes to make replacements in the patrol forces with strong, athletic policemen, that he is not likely to consider reinstatement of policemen who have been out of the service for nearly 18 years.

There are many at City Hall, however, who do not accept Mr. Timilty's expressed purpose. They point out that when Mr. Timilty was appointed by former Governor Curley two months ago the demand was raised by several politicians that the 1919 strikers be replaced at once.

McSweeney's Position

As he unwillingly retired from office, former Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney explicitly stated that he was being ousted because he had refused to reinstate any of the strikers as Mr. Curley had requested.

Meanwhile, Senator Edward C. Carroll of South Boston, a former striking policeman himself, called upon Mr. Timilty on the new commission's first day in office and demanded that the strikers at once be rehired. Mr. Timilty, a very close friend of Mr. Curley, indicated to Senator Carroll that he would run the police department without any "helpful suggestions." But he was careful not to commit himself on this issue of the moment.

Acceded to Request

It was only yesterday afternoon that Mayor Mansfield acceded to Mr. Timilty's request for additional men. The Mayor announced that funds would be provided for 150 additional men, half the number requested. Before the afternoon was over Mr. Timilty had requested a list of the 700 policemen who went on strike. He would not say whether or not he proposed to reinstate some of these men.

"When I make the appointments I'll face that issue," stated Mr. Timilty. "I am not prepared to say now whether I'll name the strikers back to their jobs. I make only one promise and that is that I'll face the issue when the time comes. It won't be for another month, however."

Hiring Some

It was pointed out by an executive in the police department that the commissioner can fulfill his avowed purpose, that of eliminating

(Continued on Page 12, Column 8)

U. S. Textiles Called at Mercy Of the Japanese

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., Republican of North Attleboro, Mass., declared today in a statement the United States textile industry was "completely at the mercy of our competitors, the Japanese."

Mr. Martin said a group of American manufacturers obtained an agreement from Japanese manufacturers recently that Japan would restrict importations to 165,000,000 yards this year, "more than double the amount sent here last year. They have agreed to restrict shipments in 1938 to 100,000,000 yards, or more than one third more goods than came here in 1935."

At a previous conference with Japanese interests, Martin said, the United States' manufacturers divided equally the textile trade with the Philippines. "Previously," he said, "we had enjoyed 85 per cent of the business."

Mr. Martin said "it was humiliating to be obliged to tell American workmen their own Government won't give them a chance to live."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"The Masque of Kings," by Maxwell Anderson Fifth in the series of plays presented by the Theater Guild and the American Theater Society. Featuring Henry Hull, Margo, Dudley Digges and Pauline Frederick. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

PLYMOUTH—"And Now Good-bye," comedy by Philip Howard, dramatized from James Hilton's novel. Starring Philip Merivale, assisted by Marguerite Churchill, Richie Ling, Hilda Plowright and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COLONIAL—"Pride and Prejudice," dramatization of Jane Austen's novel, presented by Max Gordon. Fourth of the Theater Guild and American Theater subscription plays. Featuring Muriel Kirkland, Molly Pearson and others. 8:30. Tomorrow: Matinee 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—Gladys Swarthout and Fred MacMurray in "Champagne Waltz." Stage: Ray Noble and orchestra with "Rainbow Room" revue. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

PARAMOUNT AND PENWAY—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. Penway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:12, 10:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. Also George Arliss in "Man of Affairs." Penway: 12, 3, 5:55, 8:55. Paramount: 10:55 a. m., 2:00, 5:10, 8:30.

MODERN—"Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 9:30 a. m., 12:22, 3:24, 6:26, 9:30. Also "Case of the Black Cat," with Ricardo Cortez and June Travis. 11:10 a. m., 2:12, 5:14, 8:16.

MEMORIAL—"Rainbow on the River," with Bobby Breen. 10, 11:56 a. m., 1:53, 4, 6:35, 7:56, 10.

Radio Programs

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FINE ARTS—Elisabeth Bergner in "As You Like It." Directed by Dr. Paul Zinner. 2:10, 4:35, 7, 9:25. "What the Parrot Said." 1:35, 4, 6:20, 8:45.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Banjo on My Knee," with Barbara Stanwyck and Joel McCrea. 1:35, 5, 8:10. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple. 3:45, 6:45, 10.

TREMONT—William Powell in "Rendezvous." 10:27 a. m., 1:32, 4:53, 8:14. Also "Unfinished Symphony," with Marta Eggerth. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:26, 6:47, 10:08.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Logging Along." "The Chesapeake Retriever." "Oklahoma As Is." "Wonder Spots of America." "Gifts in Rhythm." latest newsreels, and other shorts.

UPTOWN—Shirley Temple in "Stowaway." 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "Our Relations," with Laurel and Hardy. 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. Tomorrow: 9 a. m.-12:15 only, "Merry Movies."

BOSTON—"Flying Hostess," with William Gargan and Judith Barrett. 10:55 a. m., 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:15. Stage: "Mardi Gras," a musical comedy revue.

UNIVERSITY—"Love on the Run," with Joan Crawford and Clark Gable. 2:50, 8:10, 9:23. Also "Down the Stretch," with Patricia Ellis. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. Tomorrow: Children's Movie at 10 a. m. "Can This Be Dixie."

EXETER — "Mr. Cinderella," with Jack Haley and Betty Furness. 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Also "Tarzan Escapes," with J. Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan. 3:10, 6:05, 9:00.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Doing On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

&TATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:25, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

Other Events

REPERTORY THEATER—Travel lecture by Burton Holmes. Subject: "All Over France." 8:15. Tomorrow 2:30.

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE SOCIETY — Country Dance Party. For couples only. Assembly Hall, Girls' Latin School, Longwood Avenue. 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB — Dance at the University Club. 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN W P A LECTURE—Willard R. Stark on "WPA Activities." Music, Adult Recreation Center, 10 Eden Street. 8.

Tomorrow

JORDAN HALL—Recital of music for two pianos by Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson. 3.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—South Station, 1:40 train to Riverside. Walk among historical scenes. Bring snowshoes if conditions favorable.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station, 1:20 train for Lynn.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ASSOCIATION—Albert Benham on "The Relation of the Moving Picture Industry to the Prevention of War." 3 Joy Street. 1.

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION—"How May China Develop an Organized State?" Speakers: John K. Fairbank, Trune-Chi Yu, Ch'ao-Ting Chi, Miss Sophie C. Haft, Mrs. William Ernest Hocking, Harvey H. Bundy, presiding.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"French Rooms" guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

PIONEER AUDITORIUM (Y. W. C. A., 410 Stuart Street)—Hans Wiener dance program given under the auspices of the Music Lovers' Club. 3:30.

Harvard Gives Recognition to New Architectural Thought

Appointment of Walter Gropius, German exponent of standardized, ultra modern types, to professorship in school of architecture, indicates a liberal attitude in offering courses in this field of the practical arts

Reproduced From "The New Architecture and the Bauhaus," by Walter Gropius; Faber & Faber, Ltd., Publishers

The Architect and Some of His Work

Top, Left to Right—Front Entrance of Administration Office Building, Werkbund Exhibition, Cologne, 1914. The Bauhaus, Corner of Workshop's Wing. Fagus Bootlast Factory, Alfeld-an-der-leine, 1911
Bottom, Left to Right—Municipal Theater at Jena, Reconstruction 1922. Walter Gropius

In appointing Walter Gropius, architect of the Bauhaus in Dessau, Germany, to a professorship in the architectural school, Harvard University has aligned itself squarely behind the modern movement in architecture, of which the first principle is to unite the expression of aesthetic forms with a technique appropriate to the materials chosen. Mr. Gropius will arrive from London April 1 to take up his teaching duties, and will at the same time open a private practice of architecture in this country.

Modern architecture in America is now rapidly catching up with principles of technique and expression long accepted in Germany, according to Dean Joseph Hudnut of the Harvard school of architecture. Our preferences, that is to say, the forms we choose to embody in our houses are apt to follow traditional lines. On the other hand, modern industry and methods of production have so improved as to force us to become more modern in our expression.

Uses and Preferences

There are certain principles we must use, such as steel construction for fireproofing and safety, the modern use of space as an element of the architectural whole. We like colonial windows, but we have found that more light and air are to be had through the use of large sheets of glass; we like fireplaces, but steam heat has become a necessity. Thus the things we like and the things we use are sometimes widely divergent.

The modernist feels that a building should satisfy both requirements. He seeks to develop forms in housing that are aesthetically satisfying, but which are also based upon the best technical thought. He wants to make an organic unity of beauty and use.

Your traditionalist takes certain forms that we like through habit and then hides the technique by which he constructs them. For example: he has an electric light fixture to design, so he makes it look like a candle! The modernist starts with the electric light, and develops a form for it which shall be both appropriate in looks, and satisfactory in use.

What Beauty in Steel

If he is putting up a steel building he departs from the cathedral or temple form, and asks himself what quality of beauty can be discovered in steel. Extraneous ornament is suppressed, allowing the basic material to shine forth in all its clarity and vitality of structural necessity. No foreign or obsolete customs are embodied in the workmanship, nothing about the construction is hidden or obscured. Yet at no time is there a departure from the search for ideal beauty.

In the words of Mr. Gropius it is "a sincere, strenuous and sustained search for forms which shall cast off reliance on the traditional, and create forms which are more suited to our day and age, which shall express the spirit behind mass production, prefabrication and other phenomena of twentieth century building."

Beauty in Standardization

Mr. Gropius believes, according to Dean Hudnut, that greater standardization of architectural units, such as we see going on all the time, will not mean less, but greater beauty in architectural achievement. His city tenements which may be seen in the suburbs of Berlin, in what is known as the Siemenstadt, are uniform, but they provide more air and sunlight for the tenement dwellers than the old haphazard construction ever did. They occupy less ground, because they are 10 and 12 stories high instead of three or four, and they have more garden space allotted to them because even the roofs are utilized for this purpose.

Mr. Gropius' studies in the angles of isolation, the relation of floor space to transportation facilities, and other technical problems of town planning as well as construction, have established principles now become standard in all housing projects.

Usefulness and Beauty

In 1860, William Morris first raised the question of combining usefulness and beauty in architecture. It was developed in the eighties by Henri Van de Velde, the Belgian, and later by Josef Hoffman in Vienna, where his workmen's housing has become a model for the work of other countries along this line.

America's Frank Lloyd Wright, whose best work was done in the years between 1895 and 1905, made an important contribution toward organic unity in architecture. But according to Dean Hudnut, the greatest advance toward this objective was made by Walter Gropius, the most original architect of the twentieth century. Aided by Le Corbusier, the Frenchman who worked in Paris about 1900, the theory of modern architecture has progressed amazingly, so that we have various opposing or differing tendencies such as functionalism, or designing only for use, and expressionism, or developing architectural forms solely through intuition.

Leaders in New Schools

Hannes Meyer exemplified the first of these schools of thought, Eric Mendelssohn the second. There was also Bertram Goodhue, a distinguished American who passed on not long ago who believed in extreme simplification or stylization as the underlying principle of architectural design. To determine exactly where Mr. Gropius stands in the modern movement one must realize that he differs from all of these in laying stress primarily on the aesthetic quality that must be wrought out of the materials.

Because of this principle, his educational methods will be radically different from the lecture system usually employed. His students will have construction experience, workshop practice, more mathematics, and more work in factories.

At the Bauhaus in Dessau every student was obliged to sign up as an apprentice with the town council for a stated time. At the end of that time he was allowed, if sufficiently proficient, to become a journeyman.

After three years of actual building under supervision and many hours spent in the research labratories of the school, he became a master architect. Thus the very newest in this profession has been to bring back the oldest known form or system of labor, the guild system under which the Gothic cathedrals were built.

Mr. Gropius is remarkable in the range of his scholarship. He has been widely influential in Europe in all the arts: painting, sculpture and music. His friends are the famous German painters of bauhaus days: Kandinsky, Klee, Konnert, all profoundly original talents. His interests range beyond the arts into the field of sociology and economy.

His construction of the Fagus bootlast factory at Alfeld an-der-Leine in 1911 proved his mastery of industrial architecture.

The entrance front of the administrative office building in the Werkbund Exhibition at Cologne in 1914 which he did in collaboration with Adolph Meyer emphasizes the structural function of glass and steel in the graceful circular staircase seen through an outside wall of glass. In his book called "The New Architecture and the Bauhaus," Mr. Gropius says:

"Our fresh technical resources have furthered the disintegration of solid masses of masonry into slender piers, with consequent far-reaching economies in bulk, space, weight and haulage. New synthetic substances —steel, concrete, glass—are actively superseding the traditional raw materials of construction. Their rigidity and molecular density have made it possible to erect widespanned and all but transparent structures, for which the skill of previous ages was manifestly inadequate. This enormous saving in structural volume was an architectural revolution in itself."

In his relation to America, Mr. Gropius is particularly happy, since for years he has looked upon this country as the embodiment of his ideas. Standardization, which he believes so essential to architectural economy and progress, seems congenial to American business and society. Prefabrication of architectural units is rapidly growing here, and in 10 years enormous advances are expected both in design and construction because of the increased resources of this method of building.

Although the present regime in Germany has denounced modern architecture as a perversion, Walter Gropius is not in exile from his native land. He returns there frequently.

On April 4, at 8 p. m., he speaks at the Boston Architectural Club in Somerset Street on "The New Architecture."

Harvard to Open Littauer School Minus Students

Schools which provide practice for students are no novelty in Cambridge; Harvard square tutoring emporiums have seen to that. But, in the case of the new Graduate School of Public Administration, Harvard University is going to try a different procedure. Reversing the usual custom, a practice school for teachers will be held this spring, according to information issued by the university authorities today.

The new unit will open on March 1 for a three-month session. There won't be a single student in attendance! Instead, members of the faculty will have daily training and conferences. To help familiarize themselves with their new positions, they will meet with and learn from 50 or more prominent officials drawn from federal, state and municipal governments. Not until a workable system is discovered and that system perfected will the enrollment be thrown open to regular students.

While the institution itself is made possible by the gift of $2,000,000 to Harvard from Lucius N. Littauer, of New York City, the Rockefeller Foundation has provided a grant of $65,000 for financing this series of exploratory conferences and others that will be held during the rest of the year, it was announced at the same time. During the proposed sessions, each of the visiting official consultants will stay at the school for periods of from one week to a month or more. Arrangements have already been completed for the attendance of a number of public administrators from Washington, as well as from various state capitals and large cities.

Realistic Basis

Because of the desire and intention to start the school on a realistic basis, the conferences of officials and faculty will, in trying to emphasize the actualities of politics rather than the theories of political science, consider questions such as the scope of the curriculum, the most effective methods of instruction, and the research program.

The work of organizing the session has been undertaken at Dr. Conant's request by William B. Munro, a member of the executive council of the California Institute of Technology and formerly professor of American history and government at Harvard. Mr. Munro was a member of the advisory commission, headed by Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton, which made plans for the new school.

Members of Staff

The members of the initial staff, it was explained, are all now on the Harvard faculty. They are Edwin B. Wilson, professor of vital statistics; Arthur N. Holcombe, professor of government; Nathan Isaacs, professor of business law; Howard L. Bevis, William Zeigler professor of government and law; John D. Black, Henry Lee professor of economics; Harold H. Burbank, David A. Wells professor of political economy; Morris B. Lambie, professor of government; John H. Williams, Nathaniel Ropes professor of political economy; Sumner H. Slichter, professor of business economics; Carl J. Friedrich, associate professor of government; Erwin N. Griswold, professor of law, and Ward Shepard, director of the Harvard Forest. E. Pendleton Herring, instructor in government, has been named secretary of the faculty.

A building for the new school, provided for in the gift of Mr. Littauer, will be completed in 1938, it was announced.

Federal Income Tax Due March 15; Early Filing of Returns Advised

The federal income tax has bobbed up again for the twenty-fifth consecutive time to cause a general sharpening of pencils and wits for the information of the Government.

The period for filing returns began at the first of the year and will end at midnight, March 15. Forms have already been received by taxpayers, most of whom have put the papers in pigeon holes to be tackled some time later.

This procedure, advises William M. Welch, collector of internal revenue for Massachusetts, is likely to be dangerous. Early returns, he says, are mutually beneficial to the Government and to the taxpayer as errors in computation resulting in under or over-payment may be more quickly discovered.

Although forms have already been sent out, the collector points out that failure to receive a form does not remove the responsibility for filing from the taxpayer. Single persons whose net income for 1936 was derived chiefly from salary or wages and exceeded $1000 or whose gross income exceeded $5000 are required to file. Married couples who had net incomes of $2500 or more or gross incomes of $5000 or more must fill out returns.

Returns must be filed, Mr. Welch declares, with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or principal place of business. The tax may be paid in full at the time of filing, or in four equal installments, due on or before March 15, June 15, Sept. 15 and Dec. 15.

Wool Industries' Profit Shown In Federal Report

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—The second part of the Federal Trade Commission's report on its investigation of the textile industry, covering woolen and worsted manufacturing companies for the first half of 1936, showed today each of the company groups returned a profit in that period.

The report, one of the series on the textile industry made by the commission in compliance with an executive order issued Sept. 26, 1934, after the textile strike that year, contained data on costs, sales, profits and investments of 252 companies having an aggregate investment of about $267,227,000.

Groups Covered

Manufacturing groups covered in the report were spinning and weave-the report were spinning companies and weaving companies, combined spinning and weaving companies, and dyeing and finishing companies.

The report said the profits of the groups for the period ending June 30, 1936, were larger than those for the first six months of any of the three preceding years, but were somewhat lower than the profits shown for the last half of the years 1933 and 1935, except in the case of the weaving company group.

In the weaving company group, profits were reported higher for the first six months of 1936 than for any of the six preceding half-year periods.

Of 3.86 Per Cent

Profits of this group, reported by 25 companies, represented an average return of 3.86 per cent, the report said, or equivalent to 7.72 per cent on an annual basis. The net profit in this group for the six-month period ending June 30, 1936, was computed as 2.4 per cent.

Worcester Schools Modernize Courses in English Literature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 29—With a view of giving pupils a broader view of the field of literature and better preparing them for college work, beginning next week the English courses in Worcester high schools will undergo a complete revision, according to an announcement made by the Worcester School Department.

In the new system emphasis will be placed on giving pupils a knowledge of the different types of literature and some examples of each, whereas in the past the pupil's attention was directed toward understanding the merit and greatness of literary work regardless of its technical category. The grammar requirements of this system have not yet been definitely decided, but most of the change in literature will be rearrangement of writings now being studied.

Important features of the system will include an introduction of pupils to types in their fresman year, followed by novel, biography, American literature and poetry, essay, drama and English literature in the next two years, concluding with a review of types in their senior year. Study of types includes the kind of subject matter, the manner of treatment by the author, and his message.

To fulfill the requirements of the course, five new sets of books have been procured by the School Department: "Understanding of America," by Cunningham; "Seven Contemporary Plays," edited by Whitman; "Drums," by James Boyd, and Volumes 3 and 4 of "Literature and Life," edited by Miles, Pooley and Greenlaw.

"Understanding of America" is a group of 24 essays, including the inaugural address of President Roosevelt, and aims to give American literature and the American scene a proper place in the study of English. The authors of the essays include Norman Thomas, Stuart Chase, John T. Flynn, Walter Liggett, Viscount Cecil, Frank Simonds, Walter Lippmann, Deems Taylor, Struther Burt, Raymond D. Fosdick, Lewis F. Carr, William L. Nichols, George Boas, Robert Millikan, Pitts Sanborn, Henry Hazlitt, John R. Tunis, W. H. Cunningham, Harry Laidler and James Truslow Adams.

James Boyd's novel "Drums," with its splendid background of the American Revolution, is expected to bring to students a vivid picture of the spirit of their country.

Among the books selected to fulfill drama requirements will be the "Seven Contemporary Plays" edited by Whitman. These plays were selected for their forms of expression, realism, naturalism, romanticism and symbolism, and because of their stimulating beauty of style.

The "Literature of Life" books, edited by Miles, Pooley and Greenlaw, present stirring narrative, vivid description, humor, meditations and lyrics intended to open eyes to unsuspected beauties. They scan the horizon of the literature of a country from earliest days, presenting several works from each period that will enable pupils not only to become acquainted with the forms of the era, but to reach the spirit and thought underlying it.

The latter will include such authors as William Byrd, Cotton Mather, Thomas Jefferson, George Washington, Washington Irving, Abraham Lincoln, Henry David Thoreau, Edgar Allan Poe, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, Paul Hamilton Hayne, Walt Whitman, Mark Twain, James Thurber, Robert Benchley, Jack London, Sara Teasdale, William Shakespeare, John Ruskin, Cardinal Newman, Gilbert K. Chesterton, Hilaire Belloc, John Drinkwater, Lord Dunsay, and scores of others, including all literary ages and phases.

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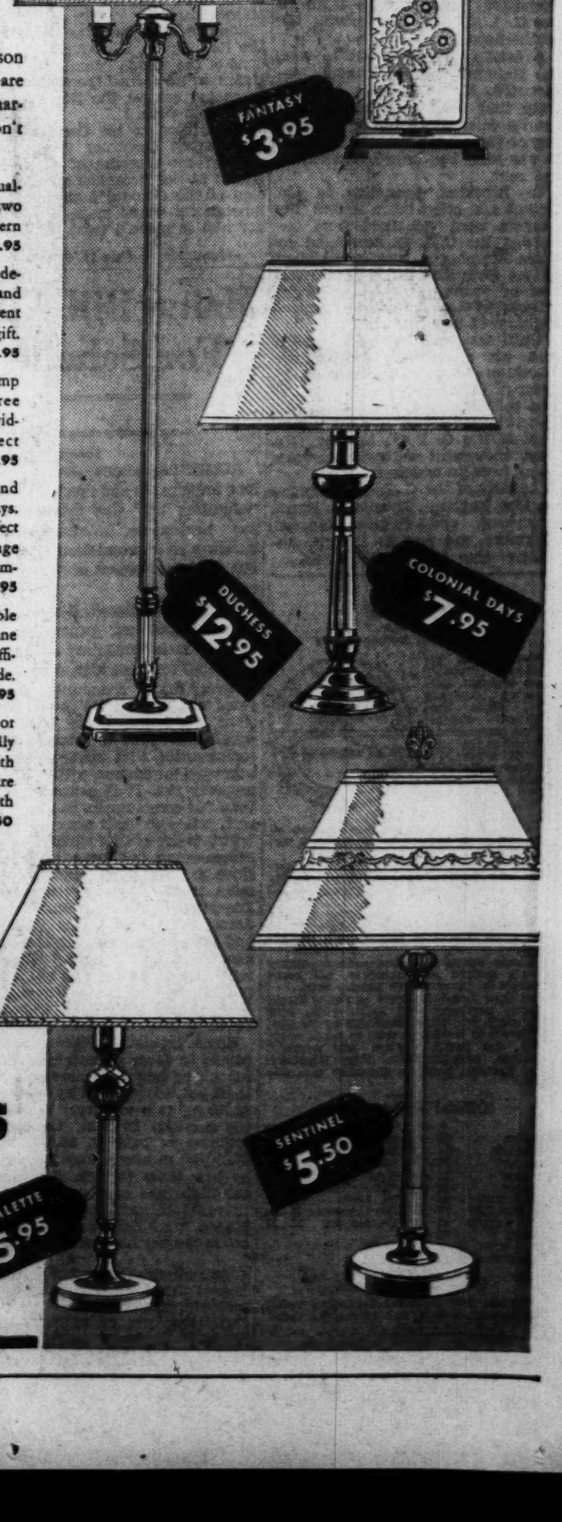

New England Soil Plans Turn To Pastures and Woodlands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Soil-building, rather than diversion of acreage from one crop to another, is the basis of the agricultural program for 1937 in Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, the Department of Agriculture announces today.

Only tobacco diversion payments are offered in any of the three states. But farmers who use approved soil-building practices will be eligible for payments representing part of the cash cost of carrying out the practices. Payments will be on a sliding scale, and the soil-building practices are carefully defined operations, like putting lime on pasture land. Payments will be made only after the work is accomplished.

In the three states, most of the approved practices aim at the following objectives:

Improvement of pasture land.

Increasing acreage of legume hay and the productivity of all hay land.

Reforesting eroded hillsides too poor for continued farming.

Improving farm woodlands.

"Farming in the three states," said A. W. Manchester, director of the northeast division of the AAA, "already is in good balance. For farmers in those states, effective soil conservation means, for the most part, improving the pasture, hay land, and woodland which they already have. This year more financial assistance will be available to farmers who use soil-building practices; because no diversion payments will be made, except in the case of tobacco."

In contrast to last year's practice of making all payments on a per acre basis, the 1937 program provides for paying on the basis of amounts of lime or fertilizer used, wherever these materials are employed.

Local administration of the program will be in the hands of committees elected by farmers.

A new type of practice consists of developing a comprehensive conservation program for a farm. This includes making a map of the farm and co-operating with extension and conservation officials in working out a farm management and conservation program covering a period of several years. For such a plan, approved by the county committee—which must also be shown that a start is made on carrying out the plan—a payment of $10 will be made, plus 5 cents for each acre mapped—the total not to exceed $25.

FREE OPENING SESSIONS Next Week

MON. 8:00 Essentials of a successful marriage. 8:00 The facts behind the news (starts Feb. 8).

TUE. 8:00 Christian Religion in Life. 8:00 Living well on your income.

WED. 7:30 Visits with interesting personalities. 7:30 Effective speaking. 8:00 Suggestions for right living.

THU. 8:00 Are you in the right job? 8:00 Essentials of good photography.

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Boston Art Museum Reports Attendance Up 74,450 in 1936

In the annual report of the Museum of Fine Arts for 1936, just released, the director, Dr. G. H. Edgell, announces an increase in attendance of 74,450 over the 1935 total of 424,524. This was due largely to the two important loan exhibitions, that of the Vincent van Gogh paintings in the months of February and March, and that of the Japanese treasures during September and October.

Excavations at Rayy and at Chanhu-daro during the past year have greatly enriched the collections of Persian and Indian art, and the trustees of the museum expressed deep regret that the archaeological work in the Indus Valley could not for financial reasons be continued for another year.

Among the number of valuable gifts received during the year are van Gogh's portrait of "The Postman Roulin" presented by Robert Treat Paine 2d; Ribera's "St Jerome," given by Frank Fair Macomber, and textiles, jewelry, pottery, paintings of Asiatic origin from private collections of well-known citizens. The department of prints received 42 signed proofs of wood engravings by Timothy Cole, a gift from Mrs. James E. Patton, in memory of her husband.

Accessions of note included two important reliefs of the Han dynasty, from the Smithsonian Institution-Museum of Fine Arts expedition to China in 1923 and 1924. The outstanding purchase of the years was Paul Gauguin's painting, "D'où venons-nous. Que sommes-nous. Où allons-nous?" Other purchases of special note were those of a valuable Chinese relief and of a Japanese figure of a Buddhist monk, by the fourtheenth century sculptor, Koshun.

Refuses to Discuss Franc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (AP)—Secretary Morgenthau described the increase in the Bank of France discount rate today as "a purely internal matter." At his press conference, the Treasury chief declined to discuss the French monetary situation in relation to the French, British and American currency stabilization agreement. He reiterated earlier statements, however, that Treasury experts "are studying the international monetary situation—past, present and future."

High in Hills of Vermont

Antenna Mast and Transmitter House of WDEV at Waterbury

Station WDEV Is Serving Large Area in Vermont

With Monitor Newscasters

WATERBURY, Vt.—Situated on Vermont's "backbone," the Green Mountains, within sight of the singularly beautiful peak of Camel's Hump, Station WDEV's location in this Winooski valley, seems to justify reasonably the motto coined from its call letters, "Waterbury Delights Every Visitor."

Starting as a 50-watt station in July, 1932, with a schedule of but one hour a day, WDEV three months later increased its power to 500 watts with a full daytime license.

Under the higher power the station serves an area embracing the entire State of Vermont; six western counties in New Hampshire; seven eastern counties in New York; and 22 counties in the Canadian Province of Quebec.

Inasmuch as Vermont boasts that approximately 54 per cent of its homes are radio equipped—one of the highest percentages in the country—WDEV has a potential audience of about 150,000 listeners.

WDEV radiocasts news periods every hour of the day, which are Transradio last-minute news bulletins sent by wire. The Monitor Views the News is radiocast weekdays at 9 a. m. "Bill" Ricker reads the Monitor news.

In WDEV's operating staff Melvin Stickles is chief engineer; Harold Deal and Silvio Caranchini are announcers.

WDEV was founded as a hobby of Harry C. Whitehill; and on his passing, was carried on by his wife, the late Mary M. Whitehill, under the management of Lloyd E. Squier and William G. Ricker, who now own and operate the station.

The transmitter site is on Blush Hill, two miles out of town, with studios in the Record office building in the Waterbury business district, and also at the Pavilion Hotel in Montpelier, where permanent lines run to the Vermont State Capitol Building. WDEV radiocasts on a frequency of 550 kilocycles, with a tower 534 feet high, said to be the tallest radio tower in New England.

This is article number 32 in the series. The next will appear on Monday, Feb. 1.

U. S. Egg Buying Program Announced For New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 29 — The Federal Government with AAA funds will purchase eggs to better the price now being paid farmers, acocrding to John C. Kendall, director of the New Hampshire Extension Service. The plan is designed to remove the surplus eggs from the open market and encourage poultry growers to hatch out the usual number of eggs this season.

This action has resulted from the downward movement of the wholesale price in the New York egg market from the peak of 43 cents a dozen two months ago to the current wholesale price of about 28 cents a dozen for the same quality, a drop of 33⅓ per cent. And while the price has been declining the cost of feed has been maintained at a high level. As a result many poultry raisers have been selling their hens. If the farmers fail to hatch the usual number of chickens it is believed that this would cause an unusually high price for eggs later in the year.

The purchases will be made by the commodities purchase section of the AAA. Distribtuion of the eggs would be made through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation.

What's Going On in the Arts

Etienne Amyot

A young pianist from South Africa, Etienne Amyot, offered a reasonably unhackneyed program at Jordan Hall last night before a large and extremely cordial audience. He played a G minor Suite by Handel, Brahms's F minor Sonata, an E minor Sonata by Haydn, a short Chopin group and a one-movement Sonata (A minor, Op. 28) by Prokofieff—described as a first performance. It was in the last-named work—epigrammatically compact, percussively rhythmed, dryly witty—that Mr. Amyot's playing found itself most completely at one with the music under consideration. An unfamiliar composition had evidently been carefully studied; the resources of a solid technique had been intelligently applied to its just interpretation.

Chopin had fared less happily. The Tarantelle had been rushed through with a blusteringly romantic, brutal impetuosity and with generous over-applications of the damper pedal to complete the smudging of the picture. The B flat minor Scherzo came off as badly—an inaccurate hodgepodge of loud romantic noises of the sort with which, at a certain age, budding pianists stun their maiden aunts. The E minor Nocturne, since it furnished no opportunities for the display of physical violence, received rather expressive treatment. Brahms permits fewer pseudo-emotional posturings than does Chopin; his is a more measured and thoughtfully expressed emotion. The chief pitfall is a certain pomposity, and Mr. Amyot achieved this with all the vigor at his command. Moments of beauty in the quieter passages alternated with abundant signs of musical immaturity.

A praiseworthy effort toward restraint and understatement in his playing of Haydn made for a performance that was refreshingly quiet though somewhat lacking in positive interest. Similarly, the Handel suite, after an exaggeratedly magniloquent beginning in the overture, had meandered rather uninterestingly. Mr. Amyot has a kind of digital fluency that, in certain types of music, gets him from point to point with great celerity, without, however, making the journey itself more than casually interesting. The decisively rhythmed Gigue and the Passacaglia were the most successful portions of this suite.

Mr. Amyot possesses a useful technique, a certain force of personality, at present ill-disciplined, and signs of a musicality that manifests itself unevenly. If he could put away his Chopin for a few years, renounce romantic mannerisms and the applause of the uncritical, and get back to quiet and solid study, he might well develop into a good pianist. There were several unpretentious and agreeably played encores.

S. S.

Henry Hull
Who Plays Archduke Rudolph in Maxwell Anderson's "The Masque of Kings," Now at the Shubert

The Composers' Forum Laboratory

In Repertory Hall last night the Composers' Forum Laboratory presented Herbert Boardman and a program of his works. Mr. Boardman selected for performance a trio of compositions for two pianofortes, "Risoluto," "The Pines" and "Fanfare of Spring," with William D. Strong assisting the composer at the second pianoforte. A group of five songs followed, sung by Marguerite Porter, soprano. For cello and pianoforte Mr. Boardman chose a "Fantasy," played by Ralph Smalley, and for choral work the composer was represented by "Spring's Sarabande" for mixed voices, sung by the Madrigal Singers. The program closed with violin Sanata in B minor, played by Alesandro Niccoli, with the composer at the pianoforte in this as in the other numbers on the program.

During the interim since the Composers' Forum Laboratory has been mentioned in this column, the project has offered distinctive programs by Prof. Leo Rich Lewis and Dr. Henry Hadley. It has also brought forward its first woman composer in a program of works by Mae Shepard-Hayward. In presenting Mr. Boardman last night the laboratory offered compositions by a New Englander, American trained. Mr. Boardman is a Somerville man and a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music. His study in composition was done under George W. Chadwick, but the influence of Henry Hadley is noticeable throughout his works.

Mr. Boardman is a melodist of the romantic school. He offers no unusual tonal architecture, and his harmonic scheme is very simple, sometimes too obvious, resulting in a slightly monotonous, though musical, garrulity. Although his works are sound in construction, they lack the saving grace of an occasional humorous, piquant touch. One does like an occasional surprise during a program comprising five groups. An outstanding song was that of "Dawn and Dark," well sung by Miss Porter, but the outstanding number on the program was that of the chorus set to Bliss Carman's delightful lyric. There was substance as well as charm to this work. A large audience applauded the artists and Mr. Boardman and lingered after the concert for a stimulating session of questions answered by the composer.

G. M. S.

New Motion Pictures

"After the Thin Man," which led the movie parade into Boston yesterday by arriving at the Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters, has the unexpected virtue of being a sequel which very nearly lives up to its predecessor. After "The Thin Man" it is, to be sure, but not very much after. For the new sample of smart mystification bears the same humor, the same swiftness of pace and the same atmosphere of amused unconcern which won widespread acclaim for the screen début of Nick and Nora (played by William Powell and Myrna Loy) in 1934. It is perhaps noteworthy that Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer gave itself plenty of time in preparing the sequel, rather than rushing in with an unworthy successor.

The debonair snooper and his lovely wife re-enter the scene from Europe (if we remember correctly) where they have presumably been traveling since their characteristically casual exit in 1934. In San Francisco, Nick and Nora look forward to a nice long rest which, of course, is exactly what they don't get. For it seems that a young woman member of Nora's decidedly snooty family has married a rotter whose demise, however welcome and deserved, is sudden and unnatural.

The mystery is unraveled to the accompaniment of the usual expertly delivered banter between Nick and Nora (their midnight supper scene alone is worth a visit), some nice photography, smooth direction by W. S. Van Dyke and, we regret to add, a few smirches of vulgarity.

"Champagne Waltz," the new film at the Metropolitan, is a pretentious musical comedy picture in which Strauss waltzes and Broadway swing tunes come in for exploitation separately and collectively. The story begins in Vienna, where Jack Oakie and Fred MacMurray arrive to put the time-honored Strauss Waltz Palace out of business with their rowdy rhythms. Gladys Swarthout falls in love with Mr. MacMurray, unaware that he is the same Buzzy Bellew who has attracted the cash customers away from the waltz palace run by her grandfather.

Mr. MacMurray makes the grand sacrifice by clearing out, later suggests that Mr. Oakie bring Vienna waltzes to New York. After this idea has proved an enormous success, Miss Swarthout discovers the jazz maestro—whose soles have worn mighty thin—and engineers a romantic and melodic merger for the final fadeout. There are several large production numbers, plenty of good music and comedy and a group of players who include Veloz and Yolanda, Herman Bing, Vivienne Osborne, Benny Baker, Frank Cossart, Guy Bates Post and Fritz Lieber. They all seemed to be enjoying themselves thoroughly and so did the audience.

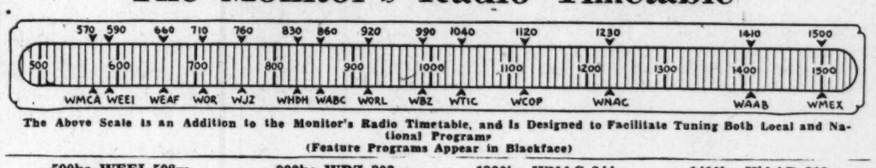
The stage show brings Ray Noble, English band maestro, and his orchestra.

Nobody can play himself quite so well as Mr. George Arliss. So when we have Mr. Arliss acting the parts not only of himself, but also of his twin brother and then his twin brother impersonating himself, the result, which may be found this week on the screens of the Paramount and Fenway theaters, is pretty good fun—and not nearly so complicated as we make it appear. There are probably some who could do with more plot and less Arliss, but to the distinguished British actor's following "Man of Affairs" will be something of a jamboree. How Mr. Arliss, as a happy-go-lucky adventurer, saves the face of Mr. Arliss, the proud and obnoxious minister of foreign affairs, from an Indian crisis is the subject of the plot. It is a Gaumont-British film and the supporting roles are well played. The feature film is "One in a Million," starring Sonja Henie, the skater.

At the Keith Boston the film offering is "The Flying Hostess," a hardly worth - while, hackneyed drama about a plane stewardess who saves the big transport when the pilot and co-pilot are attacked and overcome. The stage offering is also weak.

J. D. B.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's sketch	**"The Monitor Views the News"**	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:15	Children's Corner	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	Tom Mix sketch	Music and sport reports
5:30	Doris Kerr, songs	**Singing Lady's Musical Play**	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Music and sport reports
5:45	Checkerboard; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00	News; sports review	News; Little Show: popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"	variety program	Earl Lawrence; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": recording	Rendezvous: interview
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup": recording	Sport reports
7:00	"Mortimer Gooch": sketch	Talk; "Flood Situation"	"Amos 'n' Andy": minstrels	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye, the Sailor"	Mario Cozzi; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Dramatic sketch
7:30	Talk by Kate Smith	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Bill Cunningham, talk	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	**Beake Carter, news comment**	Jean Dickinson, soprano	1937 Flood program	Chemistry talk
8:00	**"Broadway Varieties": Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra**	Irene Rich in sketch	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers, male quartet; piano	Cesare Sodero Directs: soloists; concert orchestra
8:15		"Singin' Sam," baritone	duo; Rosario Bourdon's con-	
8:30	Hal Kemp's Orchestra;	"Death Valley Days": western	cert orchestra	"The Grummits": sketch
8:45	Rhythm Singers	dramatic sketch		"The Grummits": sketch
9:00	**Hollywood Hotel: Fred Mc-**	"Universal Rhythm": orches-	"Waltz Time": soloists;	Raymond Gram Swing
9:15	**Merray; Errol Flynn, Anita**	tra; soloists; chorus	chorus; Abe Lyman's Orch.	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
9:30	**Louise, in sketch; soloists;**	**"Twin Stars": Helen Brod-**	Court of Human Relations:	**Alfred Wallenstein's Impres-**
9:45	**orchestra**	**erick; Victor Moore; orch.**	dramatic sketch	**sions: concert orchestra**
10:00	**Philadelphia Orchestra, Eu-**	Talk, Harry Colmery	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:15	**gene Ormandy, conductor**	George Hall's Orchestra	"First Nighter" sketch	Network sport program
10:30	**New England Radio Parade**	Vivian Della Chiesa; orchestra	Varsity Show: collegiate va-	Network sport program
10:45	**New England Radio Parade**	Elsa Schallert Reviews	riety; John Held Jr.	Network sport program
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Joe Smith's Orchestra
11:15	Jay Freeman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc." sketch	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	1937 Flood program	**World Premiere of "The Good**
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	**Earth"**

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Raising Your Parents": juvenile forum.
11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music Orch., Alexander von Kreisler, conductor.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; United States Army Band.

After Luncheon

1:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra.
1:40 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera: "Siegfried"; Laurits Melchior, Kirsten Flagstad; orchestra; comment.
1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra, Otto Klemperer, conductor.
2:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), National Democratic Forum: address, Senator David I. Walsh.
3:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "Student Life at an American College."
3:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Department of Commerce talk on "Iron and Steel Industry."
4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:15 W1XAL (11.79mc), "This America of Ours."
5:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Drama of the Skies"; "Hunting for Meteors," talks.

Dinner and After

6:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Saturday Night Swing Club"; Tommy Dorsey; Scott Quintet; Gogo DeLys; Bunny Berrigan's Orchestra.
7:15 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hampton Institute Singers: Negro chorus.
7:30 WNAC "Gene Slate's Job Problem": dramatic sketch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Band concert; Indian legend.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; Kitty Carlisle; Don Voorhees's Orchestra.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: "Modern Masters"—Carlos Chavez, pianist; Nicolai Berezowski, violinist.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Saturday Night Party: Walter Hampden; Mischa Levitski; Donald Dickson; Tom Howard; New Yorkers chorus; orchestra.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Meredith Willson's Orchestra; soloists.
8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Columbia Workshop: experimental drama.
9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Floyd Gibbons; Lupe Velez; Walter O'Keefe; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Snow Village" sketch.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), National Barn Dance program: soloists; comedy; orchestra; "Minnie," singing mouse.
9:15 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Joe Cook; talk Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt; Clyde Beatty; Nick Lucas; Bozo, talking dog; Evelyn Tyner; Three Marshalls, orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Opening of St. Paul, Minn., Winter Carnival: parade; races; music.
10:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "Your Hit Parade": soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation: Hall Johnson Choir; soloists; quartet; dramatic sketch; orchestra.
10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Fiesta": Lud Gluskin's Orchestra.
11:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), WBZ (WJZ—National), (WNAC, 11:15), WAAB (WOR — Mutual), President's Birthday Ball: talk, President Roosevelt; other talks; music.

Sunday's Features

10:30 WBZ (WJZ —National), Wahlberg Brown String recital.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City String Orchestra; Robert Weede, baritone; Viola Philo, soprano; Lucille Lawrence, harpist.
2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), The Magic Key: Giovanni Martinelli; Fray and Braggiotti; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra; Rufe Davis; John B. Kennedy; symphony orchestra.
2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Music in the Theater"; soloists; orchestra.
2:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia, LaPrade travelogue; organist.
3:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air; soloists; orchestra.
3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest soloist; Deems Taylor, commentator.
4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Musical Camera"; Willie Morris; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "We, the People," with Phillips Lord; orch.
5:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Marion Talley, soprano; concert orchestra.
5:00 WAAB Colonial Playhouse presents "Under Two Flags."
5:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Implications of the Buenos Aires Conference," Saville R. Davis.
5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd"; orchestra.
6:00 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World's Week," Volney D. Hurd, city editor of The Christian Science Monitor.
6:00 WAAB, "Symphonic Hour": recorded classical program.
7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny; Kenny Baker; Phil Harris's Orchestra.
7:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orch.
7:10 WEEI, Spinoza Paeff, violist; Sara Miliev, pianist.
7:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Classics of the Keyboard": Victor Wolfe, harpsichord and piano; Leonard Liebling, commentator; orchestra.
7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fireside Recital; Helen Marshall; Sigurd Nillsen.
7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Robert L. "Believe It or Not" Ripley; orch.
7:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Do You Want to Be an Actor?"; amateur theatricals.
8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Nelson Eddy, baritone; Nadine Conner, soprano; concert orchestra.
8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Eddie Cantor; players; orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Jewels of the Madonna": soloists; symphony orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; Lucrezia Bori, soprano.
9:15 WBZ (WJZ—National) Shep Fields's Orchestra; Frank Parker; Judy Canova.
9:30 WNAC (WEAF National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.
10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Community Sing" studio chorus.
10:00 WNAC (WEAF National), Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor; Kirsten Flagstad, soprano.
10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Romance of '76": American revolution dramatic sketch.

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Scholar's Liberty Declared To Depend on College Alumni

Liberal colleges in this country are facing a hazardous future and can survive onslaughts of possible dictatorship only so long as alumni are vigilant in civic affairs, Ernest Martin Hopkins, president of Dartmouth College told 600 members of the Alumni Association of Boston at their annual dinner at The Copley Plaza last night.

Liberal education, with its emphasis on independent thinking, could not exist, he said, under an extremely reactionary or an extremely radical form of government. Threat of political control constantly haunts the American educator; and in Mr. Hopkin's opinion, colleges are thrown back on the support of their alumni for freedom. He warned that the future of human progress depends on a liberal quest for truth, which could never exist under fascism or communism.

Social Studies

Mr. Hopkins made a plea for a more intensive study of the social sciences in colleges today, and he said that the colleges which now have 1,000,000 young people enrolled in their courses could make very plain to these students the objectionable alternatives to democracy.

The speaker avoided discussion of current political problems but mentioned that the trend in government at present reminded him of two motorists speeding down a highway, with one of them saying, "We're on the wrong road, but we're making such good time that I think we'd better keep on."

Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster of Phillips Andover Academy, who shared the program with Mr. Hopkins, also emphasized the need of a public defense of liberalism and individualism in higher education in the United States.

Free Pursuit

"Education is not regimentation," Dr. Fuess said; "it is not advertising or propaganda. It is the pursuit of truth. Whenever there are attempts to control college faculties by professional patriots, education suffers."

Henry H. Hilton of Chicago, former college trustee, spoke on the history and traditions of the college. Clarence J. McDavitt, president of the Athletic Council, received the accolade for conspicuous service as an alumnus. The alumni elected Robert J. Holmes, '09, president of the Boston association, succeeding Richard Parkhurst.

Houses at Smith Show Old and New Decorating Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Jan. 29—Smith College students find it unnecessary to go out of bounds for practical observation of early and modern examples of interior decorating. Old houses on the campus offer first-hand information on the subject.

Among the oldest houses on the campus, Dewey and Capen are decorated in late Eighteenth and early Nineteenth century style. Newer houses, such as those in the quadrangle, are in modern style, following the contemporary trend which combines utility and beauty. Completed last fall, the Franklin King and Laura Scales Houses are among the best examples of this present day art.

History of decorating styles, including those in evidence in the houses, is given in a lecture course covering periods of various types of furniture and design beginning at the time of the Middle Ages. Influence of classical period on later ages is also studied.

Evacuation Day Marshal Is Named

Mayor Mansfield has named James F. Condon of 7 Mt. Vernon street South Boston, chief marshal of the Evacuation Day parade.

In addition, the Mayor has appropriated $2300, the same amount as last year, to pay for the March 17 celebration. He is prepared to ask the council to increase this amount and request a contribution from the Governor in the event President Roosevelt accepts an invitation to attend.

The Mayor invited President Roosevelt to take part in the celebration while in Washington for the inauguration ceremonies.

Red Cross Issues Call for Clothing

National headquarters of the American Red Cross has directed the Boston Metropolitan Chapter to appeal for donations of new clothing and secondhand clothing in good condition and nonperishable foods.

Deliveries should be made to the Red Cross Food and Clothing Depot, 102 Massachusetts avenue (corner Newbury street), Boston, between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock.

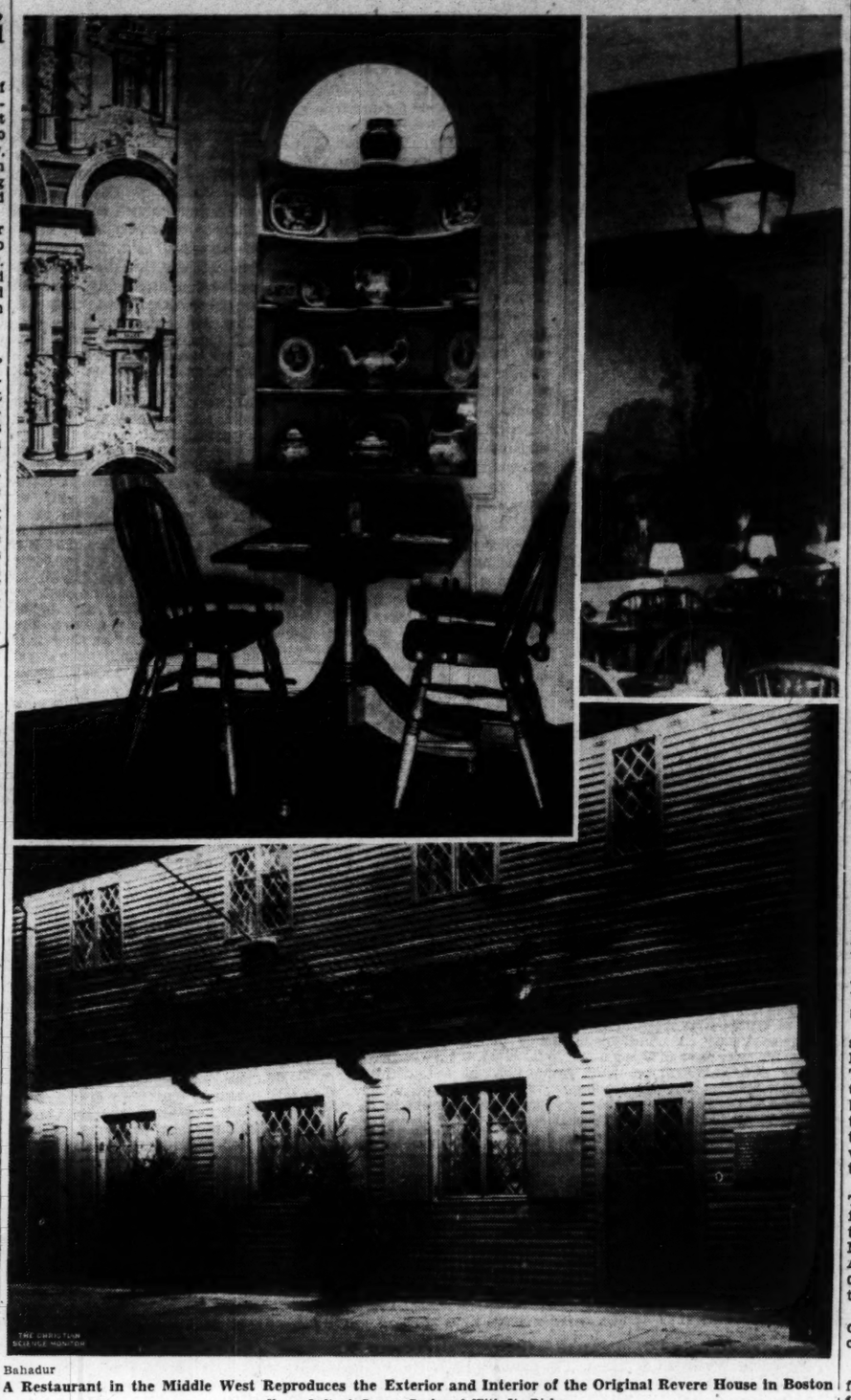
Dinner Is Planned By Kansas Alumni

The annual Kansas dinner of the alumni of the University of Kansas, their friends and former Kansans now residing in New England, will be held at 7 o'clock tonight at Hotel Westminster. The dinner, which comes on Kansas Day, commemorates the seventy-sixth anniversary of the admission of the Sunflower State to the Union.

Among the invited guests are Carl Gannon '12, now librarian at Yale University, who will be the principal speaker; Dr. James V. May, an alumnus who recently retired as superintendent of the Boston State Hospital after having previously served as commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases; Lyman Field, an honor graduate now attending Harvard law school, and Glenn Cunningham, noted distance runner, now studying medicine at New York University.

Mr. Cunningham is to participate in the feature mile race at the Prout games in Boston Garden on the following night, along with Archie San Romani, also a Kansan, Gene Venzke and Don Lash. Mr. Field is to speak on present-day things of interest in Kansas.

What! a Paul Revere House in Cleveland!



Bahadur

A Restaurant in the Middle West Reproduces the Exterior and Interior of the Original Revere House in Boston

Upper Left—A Corner Cupboard With Its Dishes
Upper Right—A Dining Room With Its Chairs and Tables
Below—Exterior View of Clark's Restaurant

A "Paul Revere House," reproducing the main exterior and interior features of the original in Boston, has been added to the Clark restaurant chain, operated by the Waldorf System in Cleveland, Ohio. It is proving so popular that the addition of a Myles Standish restaurant to the chain is now planned.

The Paul Revere Association of Boston co-operated with the Waldorf System in reproducing the Revere House. An architect was sent from Cleveland to Boston to make numerous drawings and measurements of everything in the house—even down to the floor boards. Reproductions of typical chinaware, silver and pewter also were obtained. Wallpapers were reproduced by a Chelsea firm.

Employers Given Until April 1 For Filing of Returns

Although the federal tax for unemployment compensation was originally scheduled to be paid next Monday, employers were reminded today by officials of the Social Security Board that the deadline for filing returns for 1936 has been extended until April 1.

The tax is that imposed under Title 9 of the Social Security Act, calling for payment of 1 per cent of the total wages paid by employers last year. Taxpayers who take advantage of the extension of time will not be required to file tentative returns, nor will they be charged with interest provided the levy, or the first installment, is paid before April 1. Interest after that date will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent per year.

According to the Social Security officials, this extension will give employers more time to determine their status under the unemployment compensation laws passed in the various states.

At the same time the officials announced that two field offices are now operating in Massachusetts, the main headquarters here in Boston at 120 Boylston Street and another at Springfield at 145 State Street. Soon, they said, additional offices will be opened at 40 Central Street, Boston, and in Fall River, Lynn, Worcester, Cambridge, Lowell and Pittsfield.

Snow Trains Again Issue 'Rain Checks'

"Week-end 'Snow Train' Canceled."

Again this morning, for the seventh week, this now-familiar sign went up at the North Station of the Boston and Maine, after a survey of the territory in northern New England failed to disclose any skiing at Littleton, N. H., White River Junction, and Woodstock, Vt., where the week-end "Snow Train" was to go on Saturday.

The Sunday "Snow Train" scheduled for Lincoln and Franconia Notch, N. H., also was withdrawn. There was some promise of snow in that area, weather observers said, but with trail conditions as they are the Boston & Maine officials decided there was not enough snow cover to warrant the operation of special trains.

Likewise Maine Central "Snow Trains" scheduled for next Sunday from Waterville, Winthrop, Lewiston and Portland, with Fryeburg, Maine, as destination, were dropped. At Fryeburg this morning conditions did not appear any more hopeful than in the New Hampshire areas.

Conditions at various winter sports centers as gathered by the Associated Press are:

PITTSFIELD, Mass.—Three-inch frozen unbreakable base; needs fresh snow supply. Temperature, 16 degrees.

AUGUSTA, Maine—General winter sports conditions unfavorable throughout Maine, with only two to four inches of snow.

WHITEFIELD, N. H.—Good two-inch foundation; soft top snow lacking. Temperature, zero.

INTERVALE, N. H.—Eight inches snow with breakable crust; skiing is not good because of crust, but several slopes have been broken in, furnishing fair surfaces. No trail skiing.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—No skiing. Three inches hard crust. Temperature, five above. Good skating.

LACONIA, N. H.—Two inches frozen snow. Temperature, zero. Weather clear, no skiing. Skating good.

BARTLETT, N. H.—Five inches icy breakable crust. Temperature, zero. Skiing conditions poor.

PINKHAM NOTCH, N. H.—Seven and one-quarter inches breakable crust and ice. Trails very icy. Temperature, three below.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.—Five inches unbreakable icy crust. Temperature, two below. Skiing conditions poor.

STOWE, Vt.—Four to six inches snow with breakable crust in Smuggler's Notch, increasing to about three feet near summit. Fair skiing on Toll road, Notch road and upper part of Bruce trail, Nose Dive and Chin Clip. Temperature, six below and clear.

WBZ Cancels Two Newscasts

Owing to the length of the opera, "Siegfried," which is being transmitted from the Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday, Jan. 30, over Station WBZ, both the early and late afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be canceled.

Radiocasts of the Monitor news on Saturday may be heard over Station WORL (920 kc) at 12 noon and 4 p. m. Local listeners may also hear the Monitor news on short waves over Station W1XAL at 4:30 and 6 p. m., on a frequency of 11.79 megacycles.

Community Fund

How Drive Stands Today

Market's Praise Declared Earned By Maine Potato

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29 — Effective advertising of the qualities of Maine potatoes is necessary, if full benefit of high-class grading and shipping arrangements, now established, is to be realized, states Charles M. White, marketing chief of the Maine Department of Agriculture.

"A standardization of grades and a reputation for quality has been achieved by Maine potatoes," he said, "which can be of great financial value to Maine producers, if the consuming public is informed of this fact by sufficient advertising and proper publicity."

Reporting that Maine potatoes are now selling in Detroit for 30 to 50 cents more for a 100-pound sack than native Michigan potatoes, Mr. White added: "Advertising could do a great deal for a product which, through natural worth, has achieved a premium price like that."

Inland Waterway Proposed in N. H. And Bay State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H., Jan. 29—Officials of both New Hampshire and of Massachusetts are working on plans for an inland waterway which would extend from the Hampton River harbor, at the New Hampshire-Massachusetts line, nearly to Boston.

As far as New Hampshire is concerned, the movement for the waterway has the backing of the New Hampshire Seacoast Development and Preservation Commission and the assurance of Senator H. Styles Bridges that he will do all possible in Washington to make the project a reality. It is believed that federal funds may be obtained for the project.

One plan calls for construction of the waterway through Plum Island River and then on through the Annisquam river at Cape Ann near Gloucester. The five-mile waterway from Hampton harbor to the Merrimack river would be dredged to a depth of nine feet at mean low water. According to the proposals the canal would be 200 feet wide at the bottom. The sides would slope down from a top width of 323 feet.

Another proposal calls for an inland waterway from Hampton harbor to a point north of Hampton beach. This idea is not included in the project being submitted to the Federal Government.

As soon as blue prints of the waterway project are completed, Daniel H. Dickinson, chief engineer of the New Hampshire Highway Department; Lawrence Hayward, chief engineer of the state engineering and development project at Salisbury Beach; Ernest J. Dean, commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, and Frank Davis, federal director of the Marine Division of Boston, will get together to consider the possibilities of the entire project.

Maine Education Bill Up

(Continued from Page 9)

prevented use of them in other ways. The bill passed as an emergency measure.

The other significant bill introduced this week was the anticipated income tax bill backed by the State Grange. It is intended to produce approximately $2,000,000. It would impose graduated taxes of 1 per cent on incomes of $1000 and under, 2 per cent on not more than $2000 and 3 per cent on not more than $3000. Amounts of more than $3000 would be taxed at 4 per cent. The bill set forth in detail exemptions and provided an annual filing fee of $3 for each person having an income of $1000 or more. This would replace that person's poll tax. Funds derived from the bill would go toward reduction of real estate taxes and to meet general expenses.

* * *

Drops in the per capita consumption of potatoes in such market centers as Boston, New York and Philadelphia are worrying the Maine potato growers who depend on this, their largest crop.

Under the direction of the State Department of Agriculture, Maine farmers are holding a series of meetings for the purpose of discussing the problem and determining the best policy to assure demand for Maine potatoes. Under consideration, is legislation which would levy a cent a barrel tax to be paid by growers, the proceeds being set up as an advertising fund to increase consumer demand.

Figures show Maine potato crops have increased from an average of 54 barrels an acre in 1904 to 98 barrels in recent years. A slack in the demand for the crop naturally would hit Maine farmers hard, particularly as many in Aroostook County are now beginning to recover from the price depressions of three years ago. Farmers feel that in as much as much of the State's revenue depends indirectly on potato growing, the State should interest itself in the advertising of the product.

* * *

Of particular interest to Portland and to Lewiston are bills introduced at the Legislature which would materially change their governments, or at least some of their functions.

Lewiston citizens, who have for some time been aroused over school conditions, are interested in a bill sponsored by civic groups which would make the city's school committee, now elected two from each of the seven wards, a commission of five appointed by the mayor. Elimination of politics is the aim.

Hearings on this bill has been set for Feb. 11 but opponents of it, who feel that the commission should be appointed by the Governor to assure elimination of local politics from the schools, are expected to buck it emphatically. Lewiston's police commission is now appointed by the Governor and works satisfactorily. Opponents of the mayor appointed bill argue that consistency demands the school commission be gubernatorially appointed also.

* * *

Portland citizens are interested in a bill which has been introduced to amend their city's charter and provide for nine councilors from as many districts instead of the present five councilmen and to pay them $250 a year instead of $500. The bill would also cut the city manager's $10,000 salary in half and establish an unpaid office of commissioner of public safety.

* * *

Of the 7183 persons on WPA relief work in Maine this month, 12 per cent are women, WPA officials have announced. The employees of the women's division are engaged in various types of projects, including 29 sewing rooms, where relief garments are being made, nursing and health projects, educational classes and compiling town records for preservation.

Portland Manager Calls Education Bill Unsound

AUGUSTA, Maine, Jan. 29 (AP)—James E. Barlow, Portland city manager, told the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs today the $1,750,000 educational bill now before the Legislature was "unsound, unjust and unfair."

In an address prepared for delivery at the second day of the federation's mid-winter session, Mr. Barlow criticized what he described as "bludgeoning tactics" by the bill's sponsors. He expressed hope there were "enough sound-thinking conservative men and women in our Legislature who will not be stampeded into unwise legislation by an active self-seeking group."

Mr. Barlow said the educational program would result in an additional tax of more than $100,000 a year on real estate.

Reorganization

(Continued from Page 9)

public almost daily by the Reorganization Commission.

To these duties, now carried on by three large departments, would be added the comparatively minor but still necessary tasks of overseeing boxing and wrestling activities, regulating aeronautics, licensing itinerant vendors and making regulations for highway traffic on state roads.

The State Police Department, the commission recommends to Governor Cross, should be continued as a Department of Public Safety. It would absorb the other functions. An unpaid board of seven persons appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate would advise the commissioner on policies and would make all rules. Visions of the authority that would be wielded by this board and the commissioner of public safety are already dazzling the political minded. His appointment also would be by the Governor with confirmation by the upper house.

Surprised by Plan

This recommendation of the commission perhaps more than any other has surprised Connecticut. Elimination of a separate state department for the supervision of boxing and wrestling shows had been anticipated. Few would have guessed that liquor control and motor vehicles administration would be consolidated with the state police activities.

In support of its proposal the commission points out that all the agencies involved are primarily engaged in activities designed to maintain public safety. Consolidation, it believes, will permit elimination of overlapping and make for development of a comprehensive public safety policy.

One instance of overlapping has been brought to public attention in recent legislative sessions, and the reorganization commission does not fail to point it out. Motor Vehicles Commissioner Michael A. Connor has contended that his department should have an independent highway patrol. State Police Commissioner Anthony Sunderland maintains that the State Police should patrol the highways. Two years ago the General Assembly sided with Colonel Sunderland and increased the size of the police department. The motor vehicles commissioner is asking the present Legislature again for a separate patrol.

This problem will be automatically solved by consolidation, the commission points out, but it adds that if consolidation does not take place, it believes that road patrolling should continue to be handled by the State Police.

Boston-New York Fare by Water Cut

Next Monday is red letter day for passengers using the all-water route between Boston and New York. Officials of the Eastern Steamship Lines announce a 23 per cent cut in the round trip fares effective Feb. 1. The new fare will be $8.50 for the round trip. Daily service is provided with the steamers Saint John and Acadia.

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Race Tracks

(Continued from Page 9)

betting referendum on the ballot at the next election.

The announcement that Governor Quinn would sign a bill which would cut heavily into the "take" of the track promoters was made as he discussed plans to obtain revenue to bring about a balancing of the State's budget.

He made it clear that if the General Assembly members do not provide more tax revenue, either from an additional levy on gasoline, a flat 3 per cent tax on all public utilities or a change in the horse race and liquor laws, so that the State will receive all the revenue from these sources, the unemployment relief burden will be shifted from the State to local communities.

Under the present system the taxes from racing and liquor are divided among the cities and towns.

Attitude of Towns

Members of the General Assembly of both the Democratic and Republican parties, who come from the smaller cities and towns, are indicating they will oppose any measure that would take all of this horse race betting tax and liquor fee from their treasuries. They are reported to be more inclined toward a measure which will increase the state tax on pari-mutuel betting and take over all the breakage, the added tax to be given to the State, and the present system of distribution be continued.

"The situation," explained Governor Quinn, "is now that if the cities and towns refuse to give up to us the receipts from liquor and horse racing, we probably cannot help them in unemployment relief.

"We cannot go longer than August or September with the present relief funds, and past experience shows that the State will need about $2,000,000 a year for that purpose."

During previous campaigns, when former Gov. Theodore Francis Green indicated he might ask for an increase in taxation from the pari-mutuel bettting, those closely connected with the Narragansett track threatened to close up the Pawtucket race course and move it to another location outside of Rhode Island.

The promoters attempted to win public sympathy to their cause by calling attention to the large number of workers who would be placed on the unemployment relief rolls. There are many who see in the move for a higher tax a "polite means of calling the bluff" and giving the promoters an opportunity to leave if they wish.

From present observations the General Assembly is almost evenly divided on the pari-mutuel betting question. The forces of Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, who represent Democratic legislators from the Blackstone Valley, can be counted on to oppose an increase in taxation, it is said. On the other hand there is a substantial bloc of Republicans who are felt certain to join the forces supporting Governor Quinn in the House.

The Horse Race Commission yesterday announced that the racing days for the 1937 meet had been limited to 71. Although the number of days was but five less than the greatest number allowed by the commission in other years, the action of the racing secretary was said to be significant in view of the reports that an effort would be made to have the number greater than ever in 1937.

The racing commission secretary is Francis J. Kiernan of North Providence, former State Senator and close personal friend of Governor Quinn.

Beacon Hill

(Continued from Page 9)

a "department of old men," and yet hiring some of the striking policemen.

Most of these men, it was said, do not want to go back to regular work; they merely ask to be rehired for a single day and so be exonerated from public disfavor for their mistakes in 1919. Therefore, the commissioner can make many appointments of a single day's duration and then increase his force largely from the civil service lists.

And finally, it was pointed out, should this be the commissioner's solution, Mr. Timilty, by fulfilling an alleged political debt to the former Governor, demonstrates that even though Mr. Curley reposes on the beach sands of the south, he maintains unmistakable influence in the affairs of Boston's police department.

R. J. S.

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Bremen	Feb. 2 (mid.)	Cherbourg Feb. 8	Feb. 2, 1:00 pm	Feb. 2, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Santa Barbara	New York	Jan. 29	Jan. 29, 1:00 pm	Jan. 29, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Asama Maru	San Francisco	Feb. 4	Jan. 30, 4:00 pm	Jan. 30, 7:30 pm
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 30	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

First-class mail for Australia is dispatched via London, taking 35 to 40 days for delivery. There is no second-class mail.

Women's Activities
Wednesday and Friday Page

Stay-at-Homes Don Frocks of a Pre-Spring Mood

Fashions—Foods
Wednesday and Friday Page

The Season For Freshening Up The Wardrobe

Mid-Winter in the North But Your Clothes Give Gay Promise of Spring

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
New York

Those of us who have chosen to stay at home during this mid-winter period which lures so many travelers southward, feel like participating in one of the pleasures enjoyed by the vacationists—new clothes. Something there is about the air, cold though it may be, and about the tempo of life, which urge upon our thoughts fresh colors, new ideas, crisp touches, an emphasis on elegance.

In northern cities it is still a trifle early for huge splashy prints and clothes definitely designed for spring. Winter still seals us into our conservative standards. So the writer has been making tours of couture establishments and department stores to discover a few models which express the February and March moods of stay-at-homes.

Materials and Handwork

Frocks at this time assume major interest, because fur coats still prevail and jaunty suits and intermediate wraps are garments to which we look forward but do not need at the moment. It seems, however, that apologies for fur coats already are in order in the form of lighter and patterned fabrics to be worn under them, as if to say, "Although winter is still rougher than we could wish, he permits us to prepare a welcome for the gentler season whose footsteps are almost audible."

This seasonal desire for a particular daintiness is most happily satisfied by beautiful materials, by handwork, and by colors and touches that pulsate with fresh ideas.

At the dress-designing studios of Kay Morrison was found a number of frocks satisfactory to this pre-spring mood. Miss Morrison, having designed for both screen and stage, understands the importance of texture-interest in materials both to far-flung and to close-up effects; and the value of simplification and economy of line whether viewed in a drawing room or across footlights. She is aware also of the power of an unexpected touch to dramatize a silhouette.

For Business Wear

We have chosen for illustration her smocked model in blue crepe as a suitable and refreshing dress for business at this moment. The short sleeves need provoke no doubts, for sleeves of this length are sponsored by all fashion authorities for immediate wear under fur coats. The lines of the frock are conservative, the color fresh but not pale, while the smocking and the hand-made chamois belt with its catstitched edge make the frock personal and distinctive. Those who love dainty lingerie, a satisfying vogue at this time, may add collars and cuffs of embroidered batiste or other material as a final confirmation of the feminine grace of the frock.

International Silk Guild; Frederick Bradley

Even Though Half the World and His Wife May Be Cruising Under Balmy Skies or Basking on Southern Sands, There Are Compensations for Stay-at-Homes in These and Other Delightful New Things for the Pre-Spring Wardrobe. Left—An Edwardian Dance Frock of Pale Blue Silk-Satin, With Shirred Bosom, a Princess Silhouette and Puffed Sleeves. If You Look Well When Playing Up Quaint Simplicity, This Is an Utterly Charming Style for You. Jay Thorpe. Upper Center—Believe It or Not, This Is a Hat. And Becoming, Too. Lily Daché, Who Designed It of Silk Net Veil for Dinner Wear, Dusted It With Sequins, and You May Wear It With Silk Net Mitts and Carry a Gauze Handkerchief, Both Embroidered With Sequins. Below—Chiffon Evening Gown by Kay Morrison. The Material Shows Two Shades of Green and Is Draped Over a Yellow Foundation. The Brown Orchid Corsage Harmonizes the Tones. Upper Right—Smocked Model in Blue Crepe, by Kay Morrison, and Worn With Her Hand-Made Chamois Belt. Lower Right—Quilted Satin Bed Jacket, Showing Tailored Mode in Negligees. Alençon Lace Forming a Drop Yoke on a Silk-Satin Nightgown, Offsets This Severity by a Feminine Daintiness

For afternoon and informal evenings one can enjoy seeking something a bit wild and exciting; and who is so accomplished a master of the wild steeds of imagination as Schiaparelli? She has done a series of prints on American silks, silk-shantungs and crepes based on topical events, on famous scenes, on flower gardens, and on those incidental ideas which fill her thoughts at all times. There is one called "Film Modes" into whose black silk-satin ground are woven scroll-like patterns of peacock and coral cinema film, and on the scrolls are transcribed in letters so tiny as to be illegible the autographs of numerous stars, forming merely an unanalyzable pattern. So striking is the fabric that the silhouette is kept exceedingly simple. The bodice, only slightly full, flows into the rather slim, gored skirt, the unity of the two parts being scarcely disturbed by the self-material belt, which does not even wear a buckle. However, the neckline is given importance by an unusual trimming which is repeated at the bottom of the full sleeves. This could be called a conversational dress, one which will stimulate comments not only about itself but also about the artists for whom it is a sort of sportive album.

The chiffon evening dress by Kay Morrison is like the first stirring of spring. The two tender greens which play together elusively in the surface veiling are seen over a yellow foundation as springlike as forsythia. A corsage of bronze orchids with green foliage binds the colors together in a stronger harmony.

Modern or Edwardian?

It is characteristic of the variety in silhouettes at the present time that the Edwardian model also illustrated is equally in the mode. Its very heavy silk-satin will stand by itself; its flared skirt stiffened at the bottom, its shirred bodice, its puffed sleeves broad at the shoulders, all accentuate a wasplike waist. In every respect these two frocks are in contrast. One is soft and flowing, the other is built upon the theme of a rigid material. One is like a fluent river, the other like a mountain with fixed planes. Each is equally in the present style and to compare their beauty is foolishness. Each is suited to special individuals or, perhaps, to individuals in special moods.

With New Accessories

With new accessories we may refresh the evening costumes that have already weathered the winter's social season. For instance, we discovered such glittering geegaws as Lily Daché's sequin dinner hat and the sequin mitts and gaunlets which are illustrated, and also embroidered gauze handkerchiefs. They offer themselves to us with a promise of transforming the black broadcloth, taffeta or velvet frock in which we have dined so often in the past months.

And then when the fun of the day is over or the rapid current of the week has flowed into the peaceful shallows of Sunday morning, let us pursue this theme of daintiness and elegance by a breakfast tray in bed. The fanciest of trays and the most feminine of bed costumes!

International Silk Guild
Lily Daché's Silk Net Mitts, Embroidered With Sequins

House Ferns For Winter

Gardening

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the ferns, the Boston is most willing to accept average living-room conditions. The fronds are two to six feet long and as many inches wide when fully grown, rich green in color, and of the "sword" formation. The plumose varieties are very handsome, but with the exception of the Whitman sort tend to lose their laciness in time. There are many others — Scott, Roosevelt, Teddy Junior, and the like, to choose from.

Not only the Boston, but other ferns as well, like their roots cool. In a hot room, the space between pot and jardiniere may be packed with slightly dampened sphagnum for its cooling effect. One thing must be watched though when a jardiniere is used—do not let water collect in the bottom. While the Boston fern should be kept moist, overwatering is one of the principal causes of trouble with it. It is better to repot each fall, tapping the fern out, then removing all the dead stems and roots, and separating the new plantlets.

* * *

For a soft house fern, the maidenhair is always beautiful. The American Maidenhair can be used in the summer, but for the winter living room, one of the tender varieties is necessary. The florist's farleyense will not accept the living room, but there is a very beautiful and satisfactory one in the so-called Hardy Farleyense—Adiantum capillusveneris imbricatum—a form of the Southern Maidenhair, that will make itself happy in the same surroundings as the Boston fern.

Good drainage and moderate moisture at all times are very necessary. Should maidenhair fronds wither from an accidental drying out, they will not again freshen, and must be removed, while the roots are kept in good condition for the new growth that comes in very early spring. The normal resting period is about two months, beginning in December.

The brakes or spider ferns are good in the fern dish. The Cretan Brake is one of the best, about 12 inches in height, with dark green foliage and straw-colored stems, though there are several differently marked varieties. Nurserymen and florists carry these in a number of named varieties, so that it is really a matter of personal preference, for the children of both the Cretan and the Spider Brakes are quite as willing as the Boston fern to accept winter indoor conditions.

* * *

Ferns need their pores kept open, their bath consisting of syringings with clean water on a bright day. The maidenhair ferns are an exception, their foliage tending to blacken with moisture. They should have only an occasional syringing at a time when the atmosphere is sufficiently warm and dry to soon evaporate the moisture. This washing also keeps thrips and red spiders in check.

Ferns need a soil that is always well drained and aerated, that is, porous and aired. They will not do well in heavy or hard-packed soil. For a general compost, four parts of sandy loam, one part leaf mold and one manure is very satisfactory, though the Boston fern is inclined to do better without the leaf mold. Probably the greatest one point to learn with ferns indoors is to keep them properly watered. A fern must not dry out, but it can die from drowning, and it will not live in a stagnant pot.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

Enclosed are the three recipes which are favorites in our family.

Sour Milk Drop Cookies

Mix together well
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup white sugar
1 cup shortening. Add
2 eggs, well beaten. Sift together
4 cups flour
1 teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons baking powder. Then add to flour
½ cup nut meats (broken)
½ cup raisins. Add alternately with
1 cup sour milk to which has been added
¾ teaspoon soda. Add
1 teaspoon vanilla flavoring. Drop from tip of spoon on greased tin sheet, and bake at 350° to 370° F. for 12 to 15 minutes.

We think these are fine.

Country Club Croquettes

To
1 cup ground ham, add
2 cups cottage cheese. Shape into croquettes. Roll in nut meats (ground). Serve on
Lettuce leaf. Garnish with
Stuffed olives and
Mayonnaise. This makes 1½ to 2 dozen croquettes if a rounding tablespoon is used for each.

Mexican Rarebit

Bring to the boiling point
1 No. 1 can tomato soup. Add
2 cups grated cheese (mild). Cook in double boiler until smooth. Add
2 egg yolks, beaten. Fold in
2 egg whites, beaten, and
1 teaspoon chili powder. Serve on bacon-garnished toast.

Makes four servings.

(Mrs.) N. E. S., New York

* * *

Dear Editor:

Here are recipes for some favorite puddings in our family of young boys—favorite with the boys and their father, because they like a dessert, and favorite with their mother because they are simple food, easily prepared.

Cocoa Pudding

Mix together
1 cup sugar
¼ teaspoon salt
6 tablespoons cocoa
5 tablespoons cornstarch. Add slowly
2 cups hot milk. Stir over low heat or double boiler until thickened and pour mixture over
1 beaten egg yolk. Cool and add
1 beaten egg white
½ teaspoon vanilla

Butterscotch Pudding

Mix together
8 tablespoons flour
1 cup brown sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt. Add slowly
2 cups hot milk. Cook in double boiler, stirring frequently, for 20 minutes; pour over
1 beaten egg yolk. Cook five minutes more in double boiler, stirring all the time. Add
2 tablespoons butter. Cool, and add
1 beaten egg white.

Pineapple Pudding

Mix together
3 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup sugar. Add
1¼ cups boiling water
½ cup pineapple juice. Bring this to a boil and cook in the double boiler until mixture is clear. (It will take about ½ hour). Pour over
1 beaten egg yolk. Return to double boiler. Add
1 tablespoon lemon juice
½ cup grated pineapple. Cook, stirring all the time, until the yolk thickens. Cool and add
1 beaten egg white

(Mrs.) I. B. U., California

A Nephew Receives Advice

Adventures in Homemaking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

"Whenever you see flowers in the windows of a home you may be sure a beauty loving person lives there," my aunt told me. "Some one who rejoices in color and in gracefulness of line and delicacy of pattern. She may not be able to afford the pictures, wall coverings and furniture she would like, but she can have flowers, which cost little or nothing if she grows them herself, to gratify her desire for the beautiful and the artistic. A place may be ever so small and humble, but it will have about it an air of refinement and graciousness if there are growing plants in clean and shining windows."

I was spending a week-end with my aunt in her comfortable country home, and giving my mind a rest from the grind of college work while I helped pot her plants in readiness for winter blooming. It was a beautiful autumn morning and I enjoyed the work and my aunt's gentle voice as she talked of her favorite subject—flowers.

"The love of flowers is universal," she went on. "Rich people can indulge it by filling their rooms with a succession of cut flowers from hot houses, a delightful way to be able to do. But most of us, especially in the country, have to be contented with garden flowers in the summer and potted plants and bulbs in our windows in the winter. But after all, perhaps we appreciate them the more because we tend and care for them. There is so much pleasure to be gained in watching them develop and seeing the buds unfold into blossoms. Flowers are like children—they need sunshine and fresh air and attention, and love. Disciplining, too. And the seed pods and withered flowers must not be allowed to collect on the plants. A successful flower grower must be generous, for the more a plant is cut back for slips or blooms the better it grows. But then, I never did see a real flower lover who was mean or stingy or close in any way. If you want to get a good wife just pick out a girl who likes to grow flowers."

"I'll remember," I promised.

"But remember I said likes actually to grow them," my aunt insisted. "Any girl likes to have flowers sent to her in a long box from the greenhouse. Nothing flatters or pleases her more. But being willing to take care of plants in order to get the flowers is another matter."

"I'll try her out with a potted plant," I answered.

"That's a good idea," she agreed, laughing. "But really, there's nothing more conducive to a pleasant home life than mutual likings, and two people who are fond of flowers are bound to get along well together. It's so much fun to plan for and work with them.

"I remember one winter when the children were still at home. We had a little extra money in the fall and so, besides the usual geraniums and begonias, we ordered five different kinds of bulbs forced for winter blooming, one for each of us. There were freesias, Chinese lilies, narcissus, hyacinths, and tulips. We put them in a basket and in turn shut our eyes and drew out a package of bulbs, and then each one tended to his or her own flower for the winter. The children could hardly wait until it was time to bring the pots out of the dark cellar, and then they had a lot of excitement in a race to see whose would bloom first. It was odd how long it took some of them to come out. Mine, the tulips, were the last. It was an unusually long and cold winter but the boys kept plenty of wood in the wood-box, for it never would have done to let the fire go down and the flowers freeze. How the color and the perfume of the blossoms did brighten up that winter for us. I sometimes think of it as the happiest one we ever had, and I never smell freesias or narcissus without thinking of it. Now the children are grown up and married and in homes of their own, but they often speak or write about it.

"Doesn't Mother have some narcissus from that pot of flowers you had?" I asked, recalling a clump of white loveliness in the yard at home.

"Yes, she has. We planted all the bulbs out-of-doors the next fall, but the narcissus were the only ones which lived and grew and multiplied. I've divided them time and again and given and sent bulbs to friends and relatives. They are still growing and blooming in the springtime, all around this community, and in Idaho, and California, and Colorado, and Kansas. That little winter adventure has spread a long way, hasn't it?"

"Yes, it has," I answered.

Kitchen Kinks

From Our Readers

Quick Mashed Potatoes

When I plan having mashed potatoes, I always slice the potatoes so that they will take only 10 minutes to boil instead of 20 or 30 minutes.

For Gravies or Soups

I always save the water the potatoes were boiled in, and if I am making gravy, either milk or brown gravy, I always use the water for the gravy. I also use it for soup, adding milk or cream, some onion salt and celery salt. This soup does not require thickening and is very good.

Vegetable Mincer

When we want minced brown potatoes, I have removed the paper from a baking powder can, punched a few holes in the bottom, and use it to mince the potatoes when they are in the fat frying, or before if one so wishes. It is also a good way to mince parsley, or for mint when making mint sauce.

(Mrs.) L. P., California

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stock Trend Again Up With Various Issues Making New Highs

Commodity and Money Markets

Motor and Steel Issues Prominent In Vigorous Rally

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—After shuffling around indifferently in today's early stock market proceedings, motors and steels inaugurated a late rally which stiffened most departments of the list.

While the General Motors deadlock, a new sit-down strike in the Goodrich Rubber factory and flood damages served to curb the buying appetite in the morning, the lack of selling in volume apparently stiffened the courage of speculative forces and many of the leaders pushed up fractions to 2 points near the final hour.

In the belated upward flurry the ticker tape, for the first time, fell behind floor dealings.

Prominent in the comeback were U. S. Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, National Steel, Ludlum, General Motors, Chrysler, Yellow Truck, Briggs Mfg., Electric Auto-Lite, International Hydro-Electric, Miami Copper, Inspiration, Santa Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, American Crystal Sugar, American Locomotive, Lone Star Cement and U. S. Industrial Alcohol.

Lower were Goodrich, Goodyear, Pullman, North American, Western Union, Warner Bros. and Paramount.

The bond market slipped a cog today as the financial community pondered effects of strikes and floods.

A little lower were American & Foreign Power 5s, American Water Works 6s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Rock Island 4s, International Telephone 5s, National Dairy 3¾s with warrants, Pacific Gas 3¼s, Shell Union 3½s and Walworth 4s.

Offering mild resistance to the decline were Loews 3½s, Consolidated Edison 3¼s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Nickel Plate 4½s.

U. S. Government obligations drifted a little lower, losers including Treasury 2¾s, the 2¾s of 1951 and the 3¾s of 1945.

Japanese issues turned in gains of a point or so, while other foreigns idled.

North Carolina to Keep Its Agricultural Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Lynn Nisbet, newly appointed editor of publications for the North Carolina State Department of Agriculture, has announced he will continue issuing Agricultural Review, semi-monthly periodical, through which the farmers are given a free "barter and sale" service.

The Review was established in 1926 and now goes into nearly 12,000 farm homes through the State. At various times, it has attracted the attention of agricultural editors in other state departments, notably in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, where publications of a similar nature were started.

Foreign Markets

London—Although giltedged securities continued their decline on further selling, stock prices steadied in late dealings today. Business was restricted as traders awaited Saturday's meeting of the German Reichstag. Industrials were quiet with distilling shares weak, but mining issues held firm. Transatlantic stocks met with little demand, except for U. S. Steel, and foreign bonds were dull.

Paris—Prices finished generally firm in the Bourse today. Banking and international issues, however, declined. Rentes closed unchanged to 40 centimes higher, and Bank of France shares recorded an advance of 225 francs. Royal Dutch ended 25 francs higher.

Liverpool—An improved Oriental demand for Australian wheat and firmness in the Winnipeg market today sent wheat futures ¾d. to 1½d. higher. Unfavorable weather on the continent also contributed to the advance. Cotton futures here sank 1 to 7 points.

Boston Stocks

Jan. 29, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	145	144½	144½	144½
5.00	Bos Elevated	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛	66½
2.00	Bos Mer-Tray	29¼	29⅛	29⅛	29¼
...	Bos & Me pr pf	12	12	12	12
...	Bos & Me st A pf	15	14½	14½	15
...	Bos & Me st B pf	16½	16½	16½	17
	Copper Range	18	18	18	18
6.00	East Gas & F pf	74	74	74	74
1.50	East Gas&F pr pf	68	68	68	68
...	East Mass RR pf A	77	76½	77	78
...	East Mass pf	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
...	Eastern SS	47	47	47	49
8.00	Edison Elec	11	10¾	10¾	11
1.60b	Employer's Group	150½	150½	150	150½
.65a	General Capital	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
...	Georgian A pf	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¾
...	Gilchrist	14	14	14	14
...	Maine Cent	13½	13½	13	13
...	Maine Cent pf	41	39	40	37½
	Mass Util Assoc	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
1.50a	Mergenthaler	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
...	North Butte	1	9/8c	1	9/8c
2.50a	Old Colony	24½	24½	24½	25
.80b	Reece But M	26½	26½	26½	26½
.40	Shawmut Assoc	14½	15½	14½	15
4.00b	Torrington	46½	45½	46½	46½
3.50b	Unit Shoe M	98	96½	96½	96½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	98	96½	97	96½
...	Utah Apex	4½	4½	4½	4½
...	Utah M & I	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
...	Venet Hold	1½	1½	1½	1¾
...	Warren Bros	11¾	11	11¾	11½

a—Paid in 1936 no regular rate. b—Exclusive of extras.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
March	12.74	12.79	12.71	12.79	—.01
May	12.55	12.61	12.54	12.61	+.01
July	12.37	12.45	12.37	12.44	—.01
October	11.93	11.97	11.90	11.93	—.07
December	11.88	11.92	11.83	11.88	—.09
January	11.91	11.92	11.84	11.84	—.12

Spots 13.20, down 1 point. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
January	7.13	7.13	7.09	7.09	—.04
March	7.07	7.10	7.05	7.05	—.06
May	7.04	7.07	7.02	7.02	—.06
July	6.97	7.00	6.95	6.95	—.05

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
May	1.19⅝	1.18⅜	1.19⅛	+.01⅛
July	1.16	1.15⅝	1.15⅝	+.01⅛
October	1.06⅛	1.05⅛	1.05⅝	

December Milk Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Daily average sales of fluid milk in December totaled 6,016,486 quarts against 6,217,463 in November, a decrease of 3.23 per cent, the Milk Industry Foundation reported. School closings during the holidays tended to reduce consumption, according to the foundation.

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

11937 High	11937 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 28
67	62¾	Acme Steel (4)				
18⅝	15	Adams Express (.55b)	65½	65½	65½	64½
27⅞	25½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	1g	17⅝	18	17⅝
4⅝	3½	Advance Rumely	26	26	26	26
80⅛	75	Air Reduction (1½)	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
5¼	4	Airway Elec App	75½	75½	75½	75
15½	14⅝	Alaska Juneau (.60f)	5	5	5	5
4⅝	4	Allegheny Corp (h)	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅜
49⅞	43¾	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	4⅛
47¼	47¼	Allegheny pf pf (h)	46	45¾	45¾	46¼
38¾	36½	Allegheny Steel (1.65)	42½	42	42	44
238⅝	225	Allied Chem (6)	38¼	37½	38⅛	37⅝
33⅛	30⅝	Allied Mills (½b)	235½	234	235	233
17¾	16½	Allied Stores	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30⅞
84⅝	81	Allied Stores pf (5)	16⅞	16⅝	17	17⅛
83½	76	Allis Chalmers (1½f)	82½	82½	82½	81
39⅝	36½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	78⅝	77½	77½	78⅜
8¼	4½	Amal Leather	39½	38¼	39½	39¼
48¾	34¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	7½	7	7	7¼
110⅞	101	Amerada (2)	44	44	44	
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (4b)	107½	107½	107½	108¼
41⅝	38¾	Am Bank Note (1f)	95	95	95	95
74	66	Am Bank Note pf (3)	39	38½	39	38⅞
71⅞	69	Am Brake S&F (2f)	74	73	74	
121	109⅜	Am Can (4f)	69	69	69	70¼
170½	170½	Am Can pf (7)	109¾	108	108¼	110
64½	56	Am Car & Fdry	170½	169⅜	169⅜	
80	72	Am Chain (1b)	62⅛	62¼	62½	62½
105⅞	101	Am Chicle (4f)	76	76	76	75
16⅝	13⅜	Am Colortype	101	101	101	
28⅜	26⅝	Am Com Alco (½b)	15⅝	15½	15⅝	16
33⅜	29⅛	Am Crystal Sug (½b)	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	27½
99	96½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	33½	32½	33½	32
13¼	8½	Am Encaustic T	97¾	97½	97½	98
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pw	13	12¾	12¾	13
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pow pf	12⅛	12	12	12
58⅞	49	Am & For Pow 6	64	63¼	64	63½
38⅛	20¼	Am & For Pow 2pf	55⅛	55¼	55½	55½
20½	18	Am Hawaiian (1)	32¾	32¾	32¾	33
9¼	6½	Am Hide & L	20⅝	20	20	20½
47⅛	37½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	8	8	8	8
51¼	47	Am Home Pr (2.40f)	42⅛	42¾	42¾	42⅜
4⅛	2⅛	Am Ice	50	50	50	50½
25⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
50½	43	Am Locomotive	25½	24¾	24¾	24½
119	114	Am Loco pf (3)	51	49¾	51	49
65¼	50½	Am Metal	119	118	119	119
16½	11⅞	Am Power & Lt	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
72½	67¼	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	137⅛	133⅝	133⅝	134¼
87½	79	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	67⅞	67	67	67
38¼	34⅞	Am Radiator (.60f)	71¼	80½	80½	81
35¾	33⅛	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	28⅝	27⅞	28¾	28
34¾	32	Am Safety Razor (2f)	34¾	34¼	34¾	
26⅝	23½	Am Seating vtc (2½b)	34⅞	33½	34⅞	34½
45	41	Am Shipbuilding (2)	25½	25½	25½	25½
98⅝	90½	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	43	42½	43	42
107	105	Am Sm&R 6% pf (6)	90½	89⅝	89⅝	90
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	106⅝	106¼	106¼	106½
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	68⅛	67	68¼	68
56⅛	53	Am Sugar Ref (2)	25¾	25⅝	25¾	25⅞
140	140	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	53¼	53	53	53½
25⅞	23¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1f)	140	140	140	
187	181¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	24⅜
99¾	95¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	184½	182⅞	182⅞	183½
150½	147	Am Tobacco pf (6)	99¼	98¾	98¾	99½
29½	25¼	Am Wat W & E (.40b)	150	149	149	
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	26⅛	25⅝	25⅝	26¼
70	64	Am Woolen pf (4)	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13¾
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap (h)	75	73¾	74½	74½
9¾	6¾	Am Wr P pf (h)	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
9	6⅝	Am Zinc Lead&S	8	7½	7½	8
52	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	73¾	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
57⅝	52⅜	Anaconda Cop (1f)	49¾	49¾	49¾	
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.60)	53½	52⅝	53½	52⅜
10	5⅜	A P W Paper	23½	23¾	23½	23⅜
45½	41	Archer Daniels (2f)	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	9¼
10⅛	7	Armour Ill (b15c)	44¾	44	44¾	44
64	50½	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	9¼	9⅛	9¼	9¼
16	14¼	Arnold Constable (½)	65½	63⅞	65½	63¾
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	14½	14	14	
22⅝	19⅛	Asso Dry Goods	16½	16⅛	16½	16¼
101	98	Asso Dry Goods 1pf (6g)	20¼	20	20	19⅝
75⅜	69½	Atchison T&SF (2b)	101	101	101	101
48⅝	44½	Atl Gulf Line (1b)	73¾	72	72¾	72
35⅞	30½	Atl Refining (1f)	47⅞	45½	46⅞	44½
85	72¼	Atlas Pawder (2f)	34½	34⅛	34½	34½
18⅛	16	Atlas Tack (1)	84⅜	84½	84½	83
33	30	Auburn Auto	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅝
83¼	77⅛	Austin Nichols	31	30½	30½	31
45	39½	Austin Nichols A	8	8	8	8¼
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp Del	43	43	43	43½
			8⅝	8⅛	8¼	8¼

—B—

10½	8	Baldwin Loco (h)	11⅛	9¾	1	9½
95½	86¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	101	100	101	101
8⅞	7¼	Baldwin Asd (h)s	9¼	8⅝	9¼	8⅝
93½	88½	Baldwin Asd pf (h)	98	96½	98	95⅞
23¾	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	22½	21¾	22⅛	21¾
38¼	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	35½	35⅛	35½	35⅜
43	41	Bangor & Aroos (2½)	42	42¾	43	
106½	105	Bangor & R pf	106¼	106	106¼	106⅜
32	25¾	Barker Bros	29	29	29	29¼
20¼	17⅞	Barnsdall A (10b)	33½	32½	33½	32¾
27½	25	Bayuk Cigars (3a)	19½	19	19½	19⅝
103	101¾	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	26	26	26
14¾	13	Beatrice Cr pf 5ww	102½	102½	102½	102¾
28¼	25	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜
23¾	22	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	27½	26⅝	27¼	27⅛
81	73	Beneficial Ind Ln (45b)	22	21⅞	22	22¼
20	18⅝	Beth Steel (1½b)	81½	79⅞	81⅜	80¾
127⅝	125	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19	19	19½	19¼
38	33½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	127	126	127	126
26⅜	22¾	Black & Decker (¾)	37½	36¾	37	37½
39	33⅝	Blaw Knox (.80)	25¾	25½	25¼	25⅜
45	41	Boeing Airplane	39	37¾	38	38¼
28	26¼	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	44½	44½	44½	44½
80¾	72¼	Borden (1.60)	27½	27½	27½	27¾
4½	3⅝	Borg Warner (4)	80½	80	80	79⅝
20⅜	16¾	Botany A pf (h)	8	8	8	8
57⅝	51¼	Bridgeport Br (.40f)	19¾	19½	19½	19⅝
49¾	48	Briggs Mfg (2f)	56	55	56	55
47	42½	Briggs & Strat (3)	48¾	48¾	48¾	48
53	49½	Bristol Myers (2.40f)	46½	46½	46½	48¼
8	6¾	Brooklyn Man T (4)	50	50	50	49¾
50	48	Brooklyn Queens	7⅞	7	7½	7⅝
24½	20¼	Brown Shoe (3)	48	48	48	48
24	20	Brunswick Balke	22½	22¼	22¼	22¼
115½	110	Bucyrus Erie	23¾	23⅛	23½	23⅛
14¾	12¼	Bud Mfg	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
47¼	39½	Budd Wheel (.20b)	13½	12¾	13⅛	12¾
45¼	34¾	Bullard (1¾b)	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	10⅝
59	51	Bulova Watch	41⅞	41	41⅞	40⅝
35	31⅜	Burroughs Add (.80f)	58¼	57¾	58	58¼
11⅞	7½	Bush Term (h)	33½	33⅛	33½	33¾
38	27	Bush Term deb (h)	37¾	36	36¼	35
8⅜	5⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc (.05b)	7	6¾	7	6⅞
15⅛	13½	Butler (.80b)	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
37½	24¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct (h)	41¾	37¾	41	37½
33	27¾	Byers	31	29	30½	30½
30½	27	*Byron Jackson (1f)	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¾
91	84	Byers pf	86¾	86	86¾	

—C—

46½	42¾	Calif Packing (2)	46¾	45¾	46¾	45¾
3¼	2¾	Callahan Z & L	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
20½	15¼	Calumet & Hecla (¾b)	17⅜	16⅜	17	16⅝
33⅞	32	Campbell Wy & C (1f)	33¼	32¾	33½	32¾
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	30¾	29¾	30¼	29½
16⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
52¼	51	Capital Adm pf (3)	52	52	52	52
4	3	Carriers & Gen (.35a)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
163¾	138	Case Thresh (4)	152¾	152	152K	151¾
129¾	124⅜	Case Thresh pf (7)	128	127½	127½	
98	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	96	96	96	95
31⅝	26⅝	Celanese Corp (1½b)	30⅞	30	30¼	30⅜
107¼	106	Celotex Co	41	39	41	39
12⅜	8⅜	Cent Ill pf (4½)	106	106	106	
24⅜	19	Central Foundry	12½	11⅜	12	12⅛
11½	10½	Cen Violeta Sug	20	19½	20	19
75¾	67½	Century Ribbon	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
19¾	15¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	68¼	67¼	68⅝	67½
75¾	67½	Certain-Teed	21¼	20¾	21	21
52⅜	35½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	75½	73⅝	74	74
68¼	64¾	Champion P & F (1)	48¼	47⅛	48¼	46¾
3⅞	2⅜	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	64½	64	64	64½
11½	6¾	Chi & E Ill (h)	3½	3	3	
3⅞	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	10¾	10½	10¾	10½
16⅝	13⅝	Chi & Gt W (h)	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
11⅜	8¼	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	15⅜	15	15⅜	15⅝
2	1	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
32	30¾	Chi Mail Order (1½f)	31½	31½	31½	
2½	2	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	31⅜
5⅞	4¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	5¼	5¼	5¼	2¼
4¾	3½	Chi & N'western (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	5¼
15½	11⅝	Chi & N'west pf (h)	13½	13¼	13¼	4¼
32¾	23	Chi Pneu Tool	30¼	29½	30	13⅜
3¾	2¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	29⅞
8⅞	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	7½	7	7⅛	2⅝
27½	24¼	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	25½	25½	25½	7⅛
22	20½	Chickasha Ct O	22½	21½	22	25½
153⅜	121½	Childs Cmpay	124½	110¾	114	21½
124½	110¾	Chrysler (12b)	123⅞	119⅞	123	14⅜
10⅜	9	City Ice & Fuel pf (6½)	86	86	86	120½
38⅛	32½	City Store	9⅞	9¾	9¾	86
37⅞	35	Clark Equipmet (1.60f)	35¾	34½	35¾	10
90½	78	Cleve Graph Br (2)	36⅝	35¼	36⅜	35¾
133	122½	Cluett Peabody (3)	87	87	87	87
21⅜	19½	Coca Cola (2f)	129¼	129½	129½	130
72⅞	58	Colgate-Palm-P (½f)	19⅞	19½	19¾	19⅞
8⅝	6⅜	Collins & Aigman (2f)	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¾
20⅞	14⅝	Colo Fuel & Iron	46¾	46	46¾	46
108	103½	Columbia Gas (.40b)	18	17⅝	18	18
98½	92	Columbia G pf A (6)	110½	101½	101½	103½
35½	34¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	92	92	92	
48⅛	42	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	37	36⅞	36⅞	36½
123⅝	117½	Columbia P pf (2¾f)	44¼	44¼	44¼	
69¼	65⅜	Columbian C vtc (4f)	121½	121½	121½	121¾
80¼	73½	Comm Credit (4f)	65¾	64⅝	65	65⅛
21¾	18⅞	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	76⅛	76	76	76
4¾	3⅜	Comm Solvents (.60f)	20	19¼	19⅝	19½
75⅝	69	Comwlth & So	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
17⅛	13⅝	Comwlth & S pf (3)	68½	67½	67½	69
41¼	36¾	Conde Nast Pub	17	16½	17	17¼
40⅜	34⅛	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	40¼	39¾	40¼	40
8⅞	5	Consol Coal pf vtc	34½	34	34	34½
49¼	43⅝	Consol Film Ind	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
108	106	Consol Ed NY (2f)	46⅜	46⅛	46½	46½
12⅝	7¼	Consol Ed NY (5)	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
17⅛	15⅞	Consol Laundries	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
10⅝	9	Consol Oil (.80f)	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16½
	⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
29⅝	20⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1¾	1¾	1¾	1
37⅝	30	Container n (1.20)	28¾	28¼	28½	28⅝
5½	3	Cont Baking A	35¼	34	34½	35
108¾	102⅞	Cont Baking pf (8)	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
68⅝	61½	Cont Can (3f)	107½	107¼	107½	
25⅝	20½	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	62¼	61½	61½	62
42⅜	39¼	Cont Insurance (.60)	25	24¾	24⅞	24¾
3⅝	3⅜	Cont Motors	41⅜	41¼	41⅜	42
48¾	42¼	Cont Oil (1f)	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
32	28⅝	Cont Steel (1)	44¼	43⅜	44⅛	44
72¼	62⅞	Corn Exchange (3)	30¾	30¼	30¾	30½
71⅞	67	Corn Products (3f)	71½	71	71	71
8	6	Coty	69¼	68½	69	68⅝
54¾	46	Crane Co	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	53¼	51⅞	51⅞	52
93	74¼	Crown Cork & S (2)	25¾	25½	25½	25¾
24⅜	17	Cruse Zeller vtc	91¼	89¼	91½	89
59⅝	51	Crucible Steel	23¾	23	23	22⅝
123	120½	Crucible Steel pf (4¾g)	58¼	57	58¼	57½
7	2½	Cuba Co	123	123	123	123
14⅜	11½	Cuba Rr pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
14⅜	11⅛	Cuba Am Sug	14½	14	14½	
23¼	18	Curtis Publishg	12⅜	11⅜	11¾	12
106½	101⅝	Curtis Pub pf (7)	19	18¾	19	19½
7¾	6½	Curti-Wright	106¼	106	106½	106⅝
27½	17¼	Curti-Wright A (.50b)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
			71⅝	21¾	21¾	21¾

—D—

123½	104⅜	Deere & Co	118½	117½	118	116¾
109	106½	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	106¾	106½	106½	106½
39	28½	Deisel W G (1f)	38⅝	37½	37½	37⅝
53½	43⅛	Del & Hudson	49¾	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝
19⅝	17¾	Del Lack & W	18¼	17⅝	18	18⅛
9⅞	7⅞	Denver R G pf (h)	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅜
65	61	Devoe & Ray A (3f)	67	67	67	67¾
33⅞	31	Diamond Match (1½f)	33⅝	32½	34½	32⅝
40	39¼	Diamond M pf (1½f)	40	40	40	40
23½	20¾	Dixie Vortex (1½)	28⅝	28	28½	28
28⅝	25	Distillers Cp Seag	80¼	80½	80½	80½
50¾	47¾	Dome Mines (2f)	71¼	70¾	71	70¾
77⅛	69⅛	Douglas A				

11937 High	11937 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Jan. 29	Last Jan. 28
55	50⅞	Dresser A (3b)	53¾	53¾	53¾	
39½	35½	Dresser B (1b)	37⅞	37⅝	37⅝	
1⅜	⅞	Duluth So Shore	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1
8¼	7⅛	Dunhill Inter	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
180½	169	du Pont de Nem (6.10e)	173	169⅝	172	171
115½	113½	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	115	114½	115	

—E—

16⅝	11⅛	Eastern Roll Mill	15¾	15¼	15⅛	15⅜
175½	169	Eastman Kodak (5f)	169	167½	169	169
35⅝	32¾	*Eaton Mfg (2f)	33½	34⅛	35½	35½
43⅜	38¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40f)	42¾	41¾	42¾	41½
14½	12	Eitingon Schild	12⅝	11⅞	12⅝	12⅝
116	111	Elec Auto-L pf (7)	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
14⅛	12	Elec Boat (.60e)	7	6¾	7	7
6⅛	5½	Elec & Mus Ind (.15b)	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13¾
26⅝	21⅞	Elec Pow & Lt	6⅝	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
87	81	El Pw&L 6% pf	22¾	21⅝	21¾	22⅛
92½	82	Elec Pow & L pf (8f)	81½	81½	81½	81
44½	42½	Elec Sto Battery (2⅜b)	84	83⅛	84	85
2	1⅛	Elk Horn Coal (h)	42½	41⅞	41⅞	42⅛
6	5½	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
29	26½	El Paso N Gas (.60)	7	6¾	6⅞	7
57½	55½	Endicott Johnson (3)	27⅜	26⅞	27	27
17⅝	15⅞	Engineers Pub (6)	57	57	57	
9⅜	8¾	Equitable Off Bldg (.20b)	16	16	16	
18⅛	13⅞	Erie RR	9⅝	9¼	9⅜

Business and Industry

U. S. Export Trade Balance at Lowest Level in 43 Years

Commerce and Finance

Most FHA Loans Go to Family With Wage Under $2500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Over 50 per cent of the families purchasing homes under the Federal Housing Administration plan have incomes of only $2500 a year or less, according to Administrator Stewart McDonald.

The belief that the Housing Administration has, through its insured mortgage plans put home owning within easy reach of many families whose incomes are too low to warrant home ownership under older methods of home financing finds support in these figures. For example, Mr. McDonald said, over 51 per cent of the families report incomes of $2500 or less; 31 per cent report $2000 or less; 11 per cent $1500 or less. Fifty-five per cent of all the families report incomes of between $1500 and $3000.

Most Payments $30

Sixty per cent of all the families, Mr. McDonald said, make monthly payments of $30 or less; 42 per cent pay $25 or less; 26 per cent pay $20 or less, and 11 per cent pay $15 or less. These payments include the monthly proportion of the interest, service charge, if any, and mortgage insurance premium.

In considering that 90 per cent of all the families represented in the analysis pay 20 per cent or less of their income in monthly mortgage payments, Mr. McDouald said, it is evident that home buying under the insured mortgage plan means, first, a probable saving in the monthly cost of shelter, and, second, that the home buyer is in reality paying himself rent.

Nearly two thirds of all the families financing their homes under the Federal Housing Administration system pay less than 15 per cent of their monthly income in regular monthly installments on the home.

"These figures," Mr. McDonald said, "prove conclusively that the benefits of home buying on the insured mortgage plan are going largely to those for whom Congress passed the National Housing Act. By and large, not many of these families could undertake the responsibility of home ownership under the old system of mortgage lending with any great degree of safety.

Payments Too Large

"It is not reasonable to assume that, on these modest incomes, many could adequately prepare for the large lump sum payments every two or three years which were necessary under the older, hazardous systems of mortgage lending. The alternative was, of course, frequent, costly renewals, which, in themselves, often proved the greatest threat to security in home ownership. Under our plan these families discharge their obligation in a manner which places no unnecessary strain on their finances.

"Of course, these homes are not financed on federal funds. The capital involved is strictly private capital provided by banking institutions, building and loan associations and other lending agencies. The Federal Housing Administration's part is the insurance of these loans against loss."

Business Slowing Down, Says Service

Business is beginning to slow down, says the United Business Service. The slower tempo of trade and industrial activity is due, continues the report, to strikes, floods, slackened buying caused by price increases, and the building up of inventories in the fourth quarter of 1936. Further declines are expected over the coming weeks, but aggregate volume will probably continue well above a year earlier throughout the first quarter.

The service concludes that another setback in the recovery trend is under way, the fifth since the depression climax in 1933. It points out that the upward course of industry has been interrupted by a recession in each of the past four years. These corrections have helped to iron out the maladjustments created in the previous period of advance.

There are no indications yet that recovery is approaching a climax. Forces of revival are still predominant. With consumer purchasing power rising, buying of capital goods increasing, money rates low, and ample bank credit available, it is expected that recovery will be resumed following the settlement of the critical labor disputes, some adjustments in prices, and the movement of present inventories into consumption.

LoberBrothers & Co.
Established 1909
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New York Stock Exchange
New York Curb Exchange
Chicago Board of Trade
27 Wall Street New York

Banks Cut Holdings Of U. S. Securities

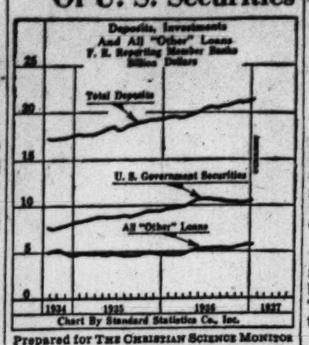

Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Growing anticipation of the impending tightening of money is indicated by the recent slight increase in the purely artificial rates on bankers acceptances and by the rather sharp decline in prices of United States Treasury notes and Treasury bills.

A reduction in bank holdings of Government securities during the second half of 1936, despite the fact that banks are understood to have been increasing commitments in longer-term government issues, is likewise considered significant.

Excess Reserves Show Increase In Jan. 27 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported excess bank reserves climbed again during the week ended Jan. 27.

This report, contained in the board's weekly statement, served to sharpen the question of whether it would act to reduce the excess.

The board met after considering the excess reserve problem earlier this week with Federal Reserve Bank presidents and its open market committee.

Excess reserves rose $20,000,000 during the week ended Jan. 27 to $2,150,000,000—an increase of $200,000,000 since Dec. 30.

These reserves are idle funds in addition to those required as a reserve behind deposits, and provide the foundation for credit expansion. Under the law, the board can increase funds required behind deposits by a maximum of 33⅓ per cent, which would "freeze" about $1,500,000,000 of loanable funds.

Last August, the board raised requirements when excess reserves reached the $3,000,000,000, tying up about $1,470,000,000. It said the increase was designed to prevent "unhealthy" credit expansion.

Since then, excess reserves have increased by almost $500,000,000, and the board has made a series of studies to determine whether another increase in requirements is desirable.

The weekly statement of the board showed the daily average volume of Federal Reserve bank credit outstanding during the week ended Jan. 27 was $2,845,000,000, an increase of $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week and a decrease of $3,000,000 compared with the corresponding week in 1936.

First London Wool Auction of '37 Closed

LONDON (AP)—The first wool auction series of 1937 closed quietly Wednesday. A total of 6305 bales was offered, of which 4343 were sold. Several offenders were withdrawn owing to firm limits.

The merino selection was exceptionally good throughout the sales. Crossbreds, including slips, were in smaller supply but well represented.

Merinos ended unchanged to 5 per cent higher compared with the previous close, crossbred sat an advance of 10 per cent, and slips 15 per cent higher.

The home trade purchased a total of 47,000 bales, continental buyers 45,000, and America 2000. About 11,500 bales were held over until the next series.

Sales of Lamb and Mutton Show a Heavy Increase

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—The National Wool Growers' Association convention was told here that sales of lamb and mutton have shown a heavy increase under the impetus of a nation-wide retail selling campaign to reduce a big 1936 surplus.

Raymond W. Miller, Stockton, Calif., president of Agricultural Trade Relations, Inc., said some chain stores have reported lamb sales increases ranging from 35 to 350 per cent.

Paul Smith of Swift & Co., Chicago, urged "careful consideration" before the 500 delegates approved any federal meat grading system which would work to the disadvantage of western-grown lamb and mutton.

He said small producers of the central and eastern states were encroaching rapidly on markets formerly monopolized by western growers.

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Bethlehem Steel 1936 Profits Are Best in 6 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, second largest unit in the industry, announced it entered 1937 with the largest accumulation of unfilled orders since war times after a sharp recovery in earning power last year.

Profit in the final three months of 1936 amounted to $5,291,492, equal to $1.08 a share on the common, the best since the spring quarter of 1930. This compared with $2,936,026 in the last quarter of 1935.

For the full year net income expanded to $13,901,006, or $2.09 a common share, from $4,291,253, or $4.60 a share on the preferred stock in 1935.

From a profit standpoint, it was Bethlehem's best year since 1930, before the depression put steel makers deeply into the red.

Feeling a broad revival in demand for steel products from many sources, unfilled orders rose to an estimated total of $123,690,462 at the end of the year from $74,015,251 at the end of 1935. At the end of last September the total was $93,272,198.

Smiling with satisfaction as he reeled off figures to illustrate recovery, Eugene G. Grace, president of the organization, reported orders booked last year amounted to $337,700,000, within $32,000,000 of the 1929 figure.

Starting the new year with a backlog of $37,000,000 greater than at the close of 1929, Bethlehem since has received sufficient additional business to maintain it, he said.

"I see nothing to indicate this is merely sporadic business," he added. "Our sheet mills are popping on all fours. Export business has picked up. Improvement in steel buying has been general."

Current steel production of the corporation was put at 82 per cent of capacity, the highest for this season since 1929, compared with an average of 75 per cent in the last three months of 1936 and 44 per cent a year ago.

1936 Farm Income Well Above 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The total cash farm income showed an unexpected large gain in December which increased the total for the year to $7,865,000,000 from $7,090,000,000 in 1935, according to a report from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The December income, estimated at $725,000,000, was 18 per cent greater than the $613,000,000 reported for December, 1935. Sharply higher prices and heavy marketings accounted for this increase. The December farm products price index at 126 was the highest for that month since 1929

Nearly all groups of commodities yielded gains in income in December as compared with a year ago. Hogs produced the largest gain. Substantial gains from grains, cotton, tobacco, and dairy products also were reported. Poultry and eggs were the only products to yield smaller income.

The gain in cash income in 1936 compared with 1935 came entirely from sales of farm products, since government payments in 1936 were only half the sum paid in 1935. Income from poultry and eggs marketed was about the same as in 1935, but income from all other groups of products was substantially higher.

R. Hoe & Co.'s Orders $1,300,000 Above 1929

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Domestic orders of R. Hoe & Co., Inc., largest manufacturers of newspaper and magazine printing presses and equipment, for the first quarter of the company's fiscal year ended Dec. 31, 1936, were $900,000 in excess of the like quarter a year ago and $1,300,000 in excess of the first quarter of 1929. Total domestic and foreign unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1936, were $1,700,000 above those for the like date in the preceding year.

"Prospects for the balance of 1937," according to Fred L. McCarty, president, "on the basis of orders received, far exceed our recent expectations. The company is enjoying a record volume of sales for all of its major products, including large newspaper, magazine, multi-color, rotogravure and offset presses."

Home Insurance Co. Assets Highest in Firm's History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Assessments of the Home Insurance Company of New York increased $26,552,339 during 1936 to a total of $139,759,201, an all-time record high in the history of the 84-year-old company, according to a statement made public by Wilfred Kurth, president. The previous peak figure for assets was $128,914,080 at the end of 1929.

Reserve for unearned premiums has been increased about $8,000,000 to a total of $44,874,929, also a new record peak. New high marks also were set by net surplus of $64,598,858, a gain or $12,048,994 over 1935, and surplus as regards policyholders at $84,098,858, a rise of $15,048,994.

Atlas Plywood Earnings Reveal Unusual Increase

Earnings of the Atlas Plywood Corporation for the six months period ending Dec. 31, 1936, after estimated normal federal taxes, bond interest, and preferred dividends but subjects to final audit and adjustments, amounted to $211,751.71, equal to $1.61 per share on the common stock. These figures compare with $39,490.42, or 30 cents per share earned during the same period of 1935.

The company reports all of its plants at full capacity and with sufficient orders on hand and in sight to secure capacity production for several months.

Gain in Imports in 1936 More Than Double That of Exports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—The United States' export trade balance dropped in 1936 to the lowest level since 1893, the Department of Commerce announced today. Whereupon there was great rejoicing in most economic and commercial circles, although a minority of opinion—which often crops up in Congress—takes the view that the phrase "favorable trade balance" means what it says. To the vast majority of experts, however, this balance in 1936 means a return to more normal membership in the world economy.

The major reason given for the decline in the export trade balance was the rapid increase of industrial activity within the United States, which called for large supplies of imported raw materials. Other factors, such as the maritime strike, cut down exports somewhat and the reciprocal trade program stimulated imports.

Imports Seen Promoting Work

The view of most economists is that a dollar's worth of imported raw materials means several dollars worth of activity within the United States, whereas a dollar in exports is already at its maximum valuation. But a pound of rubber coming into the United States means transportation on American railways; it means work for railwaymen and processors in Akron and elsewhere, and more jobs in wholesaling and retailing the tire or raincoat or lastex necktie that is ultimately fabricated. Altogether, the ultimate contribution of $1 in imports, therefore, rises to $5 or $6.

Moreover, the $1 in imports has given purchasing power to the rubber producer in Malaya, and if he does not buy directly from the United States the transaction may be completed by multi-angular trade, the dollar earning its way, producing trade and employment from country to country all around the globe.

The United States' "favorable" trade balance in 1936 was $34,258,000. It has decreased $201,131,000 from the 1935 total. Exports aggregated $2,453,487,000 in 1936, an increase of $170,613,000 over 1935. Imports totaled $2,419,229,000, which is $371,744,000 over 1935.

Despite the maritime strike, American foreign trade increased sharply in December. Exports, which usually decline seasonally in that month as a result of smaller shipments of unmanufactured cotton and tobacco, were 2 per cent higher in value than in November, while imports were 24 per cent larger.

Gold Imports Decline

Gold exports and imports during the year also showed slightly encouraging factors, although the encouragement was relative because the inflow of gold is still tumultuous. Gold exports during 1936 totaled $27,534,000, which is an increase of $25,573,000 over the previous year.

Imports declined $596,862,000 but were still at $1,144,117,000. Silver imports decreased $15,836,000 to $2,965,000, also a significant factor, indicating the great slowing-up of the silver buying program, as far as external supplies of the white metal are concerned.

Altogether, therefore, this 1936 trade picture shows encouraging factors to the orthodox economists and analysts of foreign trade. To ultra-nationalists, to high-protectionists, and to currency-experimenters, it may not appear so promising.

U. S. Trade With South America Is Showing Good Gain

The "good neighbor" policy fostered by President Roosevelt on his visit to Latin America is already bringing in results in the form of increased trade, says the First National Bank of Boston in a report just issued.

"According to a recent report from our branch in Buenos Aires," the bank stated, "the good-will tour of President Roosevelt and the good-neighbor policy followed by Secretary Hull have done much to promote better feeling toward this country and this is being reflected in a greater volume of trade."

The report stated that "our investments in Latin America should be looked upon not as a distinct foreign development, but rather as an extension of our domestic market.

"In its broadest sense our investments in business enterprise in that region represent a somewhat similar situation to that which prevailed decades ago in this country when the West was developed by the surplus capital of the New England and the Middle Atlantic states. . . .

"Prior to the depression we were supplying the Latin-American region with more goods than our three chief competitors, England, Germany and France combined. But since 1929 our share of this trade has declined sharply, due to a combination of several factors including trade restrictions, currency control and aggressive trade policies on the part of European countries. There are now indications that the tide is turning in our favor."

Firm Buys $1,000,000 Louisiana School Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS—The investment firm of Weil and Company has purchased 4 per cent Louisiana State University bonds for a total of $1,000,000, secured by certain university revenue and state taxes.

The proceeds of the university issue will be used to erect, furnish and equip new dormitories and buildings. There are 7000 students enrolled at the Louisiana State University.

New buildings to be built on the Baton Rouge campus include: Evangeline Hall, a dormitory to house 340 women students at an estimated cost of $400,000; dormitory for graduate law students to house 150 men at an estimated cost of $175,000; a hospital at an estimated cost of $175,000; a coliseum at an estimated cost of $250,000.

The new bonds are exempt from income taxes of the state and of the Federal Government.

Boston Safe Deposit Adds Three Members to Board

The Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Co. re-elected 18 directors at its annual meeting of stockholders. Three new members, Alexander Wheeler, Roger Preston and Richard L. Bowditch, were added to the board.

The full board is as follows: Elwyn G. Preston, Nathaniel F. Ayer, Nathaniel Stevens, John S. Lawrence, Amor Hollingsworth, Henry G. Brooks, Herbert Lyman, Ernest B. Dane, Elmer E. Silver, Homer Loring, Harry L. Bailey, James Dean, James Lawrence, Charles M. Rogerson, W. Rodman Peabody, Lyman H. Allen, John L. Grandin, Edward A. Taft, Alexander Wheeler, Roger Preston and Richard L. Bowditch.

Provident Mutual Assets Show Record Annual Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company reports an increase of $17,027,000 in assets during 1936 to $315,544,000 at the close of the year. This is the largest annual increase in the history of the company, according to M. A. Linton, president, in a report to policyholders at their annual meeting.

Insurance in force increased from $934,937,000 to $942,946,000, a gain of $8,009,000 during 1936 as compared with $170,000 gain in 1935.

Retail Sales Rise 13.8 P. C. in 1936 Over Previous Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Retail sales increased 13.8 per cent in 1936 over 1935 and amounted to $37,300,000,000, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. This was the highest level attained since 1930, says the report, but still about 24 per cent below 1929.

The physical volume of retail trade has not declined so drastically when compared with 1929 as has the dollar value, for the unit prices of goods entering into retail trade still remain substantially below the 1929 level. The conference board estimates, on the basis of its index of retail prices for 1936, that the physical volume of retail sales last year was roughly 5 per cent below the figure for 1929.

The greatest gains registered during 1936 occurred, according to preliminary estimates, in sales of furniture, hardware, liquor, and automobiles. Every class of trade, however, registered some increase.

Of each dollar spent in retail establishments in 1936, a little less than one third went for food and drink; about one fifth was allotted to automobiles and automotive products, including fuel, and the remainder was spent for clothing, housefurnishings, and sundry items.

Northern Pacific Plans $32,000,000 Expenditure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL—Approximately $32,000,000 will be spent by the Northern Pacific Railway Company in 1937 for equipment and maintenance, Charles Donnelly, president, announced. This is the largest equipment and maintenance budget for the Northern Pacific since 1930.

Of this total, more than $13,000,000 will be expended for new equipment, including 17 locomotives, and to improve existing equipment and fixed property, Mr. Donnelly said. The principal items in this program are:

Purchase of nine freight locomotives, duplicates of the 12 giant roller-bearing Mallets the company bought in 1936. These engines have been ordered from American Locomotive Company.

Purchase of eight roller-bearing passenger locomotives of the 4-8-4 Northern type.

Purchase of 2000 freight cars—500 box, 500 flat and 1000 gondola cars, as previously announced.

Remodeling and air-conditioning 29 passenger cars. Improvement to existing passenger and freight equipment will total $1,800,000.

Purchase of 10,000 tons of steel rails.

Wilcox Holds 109 Places On Corporation Boards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. Taney Wilcox, secretary of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has wrested from Henry L. Doherty the distinction of serving on more corporation directorates than any other man. In 1935 Mr. Doherty held 95 directorships, but in 1936 Mr. Wilcox amassed 109 official positions, according to the 1937 volume of Poor's Register of Directors, just published.

Mr. Doherty, head of the Cities Service enterprises, is a director of only 65 companies, according to the compilation.

Frederick E. Williamson, head of the New York Central, held second place, being president and director of 56 corporations, vice-president and director of eight and a director of 30 others, a grand total of 94.

H. B. Franklin, president of Radio Keith Corporation, held third place by being on the directorates of 91 companies.

Seaboard Airline Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Seaboard Airline Railway Company to issue $2,500,000 of 3½ per cent equipment trust certificates. The issue will be sold to the Prudential Insurance Co. of America at 97.72 of par and accrued interest.

Crude Oil Price Advances 12 Cents A Barrel in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The price of crude oil has been advanced an average of about 12 cents a barrel by the oil-purchasing subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The increase becomes effective throughout Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas, Louisiana and New Mexico.

The last important price increase was made by the leading crude-oil-advance of 10 to 15 cents a barrel was made by the leading crude oil-purchasing companies in those areas.

The increase in Texas and New Mexico was initiated by the Humble Oil and Refining Company. Its new price for crude oil in the East Texas area is $1.27 a barrel, an increase of 12 cents.

The price for crude oil on the Gulf Coast is 95 cents for below 20 gravity, with an increase of 3 cents for each degree of gravity to 26.9 and a 2-cent differential thereafter to 40 gravity and better, making a price of $1.44 a barrel. The increase in the Gulf Coast ranges from 3 to 22 cents a barrel.

The new price in West Texas and New Mexico is 78 cents for below 25 gravity and an increase of 2 cents for each degree of gravity to 40 and above at $1.08, an increase of 3 to 18 cents.

In Carson and Hutchinson counties of the Texas Panhandle, a price of 91 cents a barrel was posted for below 34 gravity, with an increase of 2 cents for each degree of gravity to 40 and above at $1.03, an advance of 13 to 16 cents.

The increase did not come as a surprise to the oil trade. Despite the record crude oil output of the country, the advance has been expected for about a month.

With the exception of gasoline, prices of other oil products have been gradually working higher in the past few weeks. It has been reported that there has been a shortage of kerosene and some grades of fuel oil. On the other hand, gasoline stocks have been showing slightly more than their seasonal increase.

Although the new crude oil prices eventually will mean higher prices for oil products, there is some doubt in the industry as to its ability to pass the crude oil rise on to consumers just now.

Brokers' Loans Off $2,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,016,000,000 for the week ended Jan. 27, a decrease of $2,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $924,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week, were:

	This Week	Previous Week
In New York city	$942,000,000	$943,000,000
Outside N. Y. C.	74,000,000	75,000,000

U. K., Philippines Head Trade With Portland, Ore.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—Trade with the United Kingdom again headed Portland's marine exchange ledger, with the Philippine Islands only slightly behind, in the final tabulations for 1936.

Portland's total exports in 1936 amounted to $12,671,625 and imports $9,815,979, according to figures compiled by the Portland Merchants' Exchange.

The United Kingdom's total of both import and export trade going through Portland marine channels was $4,187,087, followed by the Philippine Islands with $4,181,450.

Japan, third on the export-import schedule, traded goods valued at $2,224,878.

Increases in purchases from Portland over the year before were made by Belgium, Holland, Italy, South Africa, Egypt, Palestine, Mexico and Canada. Portland increased imports from United Kingdom, Argentine, East Indies-Straits Settlements, Canada, Sweden and New Zealand.

Your Income Tax

This is the fourth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Who Must File Returns

Returns are required of every single person who for the year 1936 had a gross income of $5000 or more or a net income of $1000 or more and of every husband and wife living together who for the year 1936 had an aggregate gross income of $5000 or more or an aggregate net income of $2500 or more. Widowers, widows, divorcees, and married persons separated by mutual consent are classed as single persons. The personal exemptions are $1000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons living together and for heads of families.

Husband and wife living together may make separate returns of the income of each, or their income may be included in a single joint return. If separate returns are filed, one may not report income which belongs to the other, but must report only the income which actually belongs to him. If a joint return is filed, such return is treated as a taxable unit, and the income disclosed is subject to both the normal tax and the surtax.

Husband and wife may elect each year whether to file a joint return or separate returns. Where, however, joint or separate returns have been filed for a particular year, neither husband nor wife may after the due date of the return file an amended return or returns on a different basis for that year.

Motorcar Output Shows Small Gain

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Jan. 29

Ward's Reports, Inc., estimated today that output of the motorcar plants for the current week would total 76,620 units, which is a slight increase over last week, which was estimated at 73,509 cars and trucks. Production for the same week a year ago was 90,195.

Ward's says the increase despite strike conditions was "due primarily to the return of Chrysler plants to five-day schedules and boosts in schedules at Ford."

Cram's Reports estimated the current week's output at 74,148 cars and trucks, compared with its estimate for last week of 81,395 units and 99,415 during the comparable week a year ago.

Department Store Sales Gain Lower In January Period

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Federal Reserve monthly review of business conditions reported total sales of department stores in the metropolitan area of New York in the first half of January were 5.7 per cent higher than in the same period last year.

The bank reported a somewhat more than usual seasonal recession occurred from December to January, however, due partly to unseasonable weather conditions.

"For the month of December," the review said, "total sales of reporting department stores in this district were 11.7 per cent larger than in December 1935, but after allowing for differences in the number of shopping days the increase in average daily sales was about 7 per cent, a smaller increase than in the previous two months.

"For the year 1936, total sales of the reporting department stores in this district were 9.7 per cent larger than for 1935, as compared with an increase of 1.7 per cent from 1934 to 1935. Apparel store sales were nearly 15 per cent larger than in 1935, following an increase of 6.6 per cent between 1934 and 1935."

Percentage gains in December sales over a year ago in the larger cities included: Buffalo, 17.9; Rochester, 14.7; Syracuse, 12.9; Niagara Falls, 14.4; and Bridgeport, 11.2.

Japanese Foreign Trade Gains in '36

NEW YORK (AP)—Cable advices to the commercial secretary of the Japanese Embassy placed total value of merchandise exported from Japan in 1936 at 2,797,000,000 yen ($799,942,000) and imports at 2,928,000,000 yen ($837,408,000).

The import surplus of trade was 130,000,000 yen, equivalent to $37,180,000, an increase of $32,890,000 over that of 1935. December exports equaled $88,088,000 against imports of $86,658,000, the announcement showed.

Economic Activity Rises in December

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported its gauges of economic activity climbed higher in December. Employment and pay rolls approached 1923-25 levels.

The board's index of factory employment stood at 98.2 per cent of the 1923-25 average last month and pay rolls at 94.6 per cent.

Cattle Buying on Credit On the Increase in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Prairie province farmers are buying more sheep and cattle through the Dominion Agricultural Credit Corporation than ever before in the history of the company, according to H. O. Powell, vice-president and general manager.

The company is a non-profit making organization financed originally by railway companies and banks to assist in the development of livestock breeding on the western plains. Sir Edward Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, launched the scheme more than five years ago.

Not only is the company supplying more cattle and sheep on a three-year instalment plan this year than previously, but collections are much better even in the worst drought areas. Officials of the company attribute this to diversified farming practices.

Stock Exchange Listing Policies Hit by Wheeler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Striking at the listing polices of the New York Stock Exchange, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, engaged in a verbal duel during the Senate investigations, with Richard Whitney as to the responsibilities of the stock exchange and its officers for the listing of the securities of public utility holding companies.

It was admitted by Mr. Whitney that he had never seen nor could he remember ever having discussed with officials of the exchange the holding company evils complained of in memoranda to the committee on stock listing by J. M. B. Hoxsey, the exchange listing expert.

Mr. Whitney announced that when he returned to New York he would take up with Charles R. Gay, president of the exchange, and other officers the whole question of holding company listings in an effort to further safeguard the stockholders of such corporations.

Senator Wheeler was openly pleased at the following three unexpected developments during the hearings:

1. A promise by Richard Whitney, one-time president of the New York Stock Exchange, that he would advise the exchange to adopt a clear-cut policy on the listing of holding company securities for public trading.

2. Mr. Whitney's prediction that the exchange would soon change its rules to forbid any member of its board of governors to vote on whether a security issued should be listed, if he participates in marketing that issue.

3. Testimony by J. M. B. Hoxsey, technical advisor to the exchange's listing committee, that certain types of holding companies are "necessarily bad" and that too great concentration of control through such companies is "unhealthy."

Bank Clearings Up 14.5 P. C. in Week Over 1936 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,002,580,000 in the week ended Jan. 27, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This was a gain of 14.5 per cent over $5,243,782,000 in the same week a year ago.

In the previous week clearings in the same cities were 12.8 per cent higher than in the 1936 comparative.

Clearings at New York city totaled $3,890,245,000, a gain of 10.6 per cent over $3,517,506,000 in the same week last year. The total of $2,112,335,000 at outside centers was an improvement of 22.4 per cent.

All cities reported increases, including Omaha, where slightly declining tendencies have been evident since the latter part of December. The increase in that city was 8.4 per cent. Others showing improvement included Buffalo 50.2 per cent; Pittsburgh 43.8; Richmond 44.8; Atlanta 40.7, and Cleveland 39.9.

The total at Chicago was $324,200,000, an increase of 30.9 per cent over $247,600,000 a year ago.

Utility Stock Studies

New York Distributors Group, Inc., has prepared statistical studies of Central States Edison, Inc., common stock and Commonwealth Gas Corporation common v. t. c., copies of which are available to dealers on request.

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Twelve Red Sox Players Now Under Contract—Track Greats at Garden Tomorrow

Peacock Asks Joe Cronin's Permission to Report Early

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Signed contracts of satisfied ball players continue to make their daily appearance at the Boston Red Sox headquarters in Fenway Park. Twelve men are now in line for the 1937 American League campaign, the twelfth being young Emerson Dickman, a right-handed pitcher who won five straight games for Rocky Mount last year without suffering the embarrassment of a defeat. Two hundred and twenty-five Piedmont league batters faced him and only 44 hits landed safely. Quite a record for a youngster!

In the midst of contract arrivals, however, came a letter from Fremont, N. C. It was from John Peacock, the catcher who would have reported to the Cincinnati Reds this spring if Commissioner K. M. Landis had not declared him a free agent. The contents of the letter caused a broad smile to break on Joe Cronin's face.

"I have a hunch this fellow Peacock will be a big asset to the Red Sox this coming season," began the young manager, dropping the aforementioned letter under a paperweight. "He just wrote to me from Fremont, N. C., asking permission to go south a week ahead of the first squad. Says he is mighty pleased at the opportunity to be with the Red Sox and knows he has what it takes to make the big league grade.

Indeed Fortunate

"And I'm inclined to believe he knows what he's talking about," continued Cronin. "I have heard from several sources that Peacock was the most promising catcher in the Southern Association last season, and some critics even stretch this point and say he was one of the best in minor league ball. He caught 112 games for Nashville and hit .331. We were indeed fortunate to pick up such a prospect."

Peacock first wrote his name in organized baseball's records when he signed with the Wilmington club in 1933, as a free agent. The following year he graduated to Toronto, where he stayed until optioned to Nashville early last season. Late in the year the option was canceled by the Toronto club. Near the close of the 1936 race, he was purchased outright by the Cincinnati Reds. At least, that is how it appeared on the surface.

However, when Judge Landis made a thorough investigation of the case, he discovered that Toronto had no more control over Peacock's contract than did the club's bat boy. The truth was, Cincinnati completely dominated and controlled Toronto's attitude toward the young catcher and Toronto's disposition of his contracts. The International League organization at no time held independent title to Peacock. Nashville acted only as a turnstile in his advance to the Reds. The Commissioner, therefore, declared the player a free agent. The Red Sox gave Peacock a handsome bonus—reported at $15,000—for signing a contract during the minor league meetings in Montreal last December.

Regulars Missing

With the signed contracts of 12 players already in the safe at Fenway park, a majority of them rookies and farm hands, Cronin now waits expectantly for news from the so-called regulars. Among the pitchers, Wes Ferrell, Bob Grove, Fred Ostermueller, Rube Walberg and Jack Wilson are yet to be heard from, not to mention Lee Rogers, Jack Russell, Stewart Bowers and Arch McKain, the rookie from Minneapolis. Jimmy Foxx, Frank Higgins, Eric McNair, Bobby Doerr, Oscar Melillo and Johnny Kroner are the prominent absentees among the infielders. Neither has Cronin heard from Rick Ferrell, Roger Cramer, Bing Miller or Herb Pennock. But he apparently is not worried. Most of the boys live some distance from Fenway park and the mails are sometimes slow.

The first Bee contract will probably be tucked away in Bob Quinn's desk by sundown today. Frank McGowan, the veteran rookie from Buffalo, is driving up from New Haven for a friendly visit with the Bees' president and general manager, but 1937 salary terms are undoubtedly the real reason for his mission.

Quinn didn't send out contracts to McGowan, Elbie Fletcher, Bill Harris and Truett Sewell, all Buffalo recruits, until he queried Bison officials on the 1936 salaries of the four. All profited by more than $600 from the Little World Series competition, a fact which Quinn will consider when writing figures in their 1937 documents.

Keaney's Rams Compile 58-Point Average Per Game

Down in Kingston, R. I. there is a group of boys playing basketball under the colors of the Rhode Island State Rams who, in their 11 games to date, have been shooting baskets so fast and furious that they have rolled up the current average of 56 points per game.

Although the Rams are playing one of their most difficult schedules in years, and the fact that their opponents have been good defensive teams, the Rhode Island State five has continued to compile high scores in every contest.

Point-a-Minute

In their 11 starts, the Rams have been defeated only twice. Springfield, with one of the strongest quintets in New England, pinned a 34-30 defeat on the Rhode Island team, while the strong Worcester Poly Tech court group edged them out by the one-point margin, 39-38.

The Rams started their season off with a 67-24 victory over the alumni. Then they measured Harvard, 53-48; Arnold, 66-30; Northeastern, 55-37; Brown, 72-34; Maine, 64-28; Providence, 63-54; Boston University, 61-50, and Lowell Textile, 45-27.

As their season record shows the Rhode Island sharpshooters are almost a point-a-minute team. Chet Jaworski, sophomore center, is leading all New England scorers with 158 points, and bids fair to exceed the scoring feats of Jack Martin, last winter's captain, who holds the distinction of being the only fellow in New England college circles to be named for all-New England team honors for three successive seasons. Martin holds three college records, having scored the most points in a single game (30), in one season (294), and over a four-year stretch (838). The last two are very likely to be bettered by Jaworski, who scored 209 points as a freshman and already is running ahead of Martin's record, at a corresponding period.

Rams Best Team

John Messina of Medford is the third highest scorer in New England, being headed for runner-up honors by the brilliant Boston University sophomore, Solly Nectem of Chelsea. Messina is co-captain, along with Jim Wright, star guard.

Coach Frank Keaney, who has coached at Kingston since 1920, stamps this year's team as one of the best in the history of the college. The strength in this season's State five appears to be in its reserves. Although the squad does not average more than 5ft. 10in., it makes up for its lack of height through its speed.

That the fans like a game full of scoring is substantiated by the crowds that watch the Rams play. Against Providence College, the Rams drew into the Providence Auditorium 3800 persons for what was the largest crowd to witness a basketball game in the State. If the Rams' home court could accommodate 5000, there is every indication that the gym would be filled to capacity. The remaining schedule:

Feb. 10—Massachusetts State; 13—at Connecticut State; 16—New Hampshire State; 19—at Tufts College; 20—at Northeastern; 22—at University of Maine; 23—at New Hampshire State; 27—Connecticut State; March 3—at Brown; 10—Providence College.

Japan Will Challenge In North American Zone

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 29 (AP)—Japan will launch a determined drive to win the Davis Cup, international world team tennis trophy, this year by competing in the North American zone with a four-man team.

The Japanese Lawn Tennis Association has decided to challenge in the Western Hemisphere for the first time in eight years as the first step in a five-year plan to train the quartet for ultimate world supremacy.

The players chosen for the team are Jiro Yamagishi, Keigo Yamada, Hideo Nishimura and Fumiteru Nakano.

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Bay State schoolboy games, Arena, 7.

Saturday

Track Meet—Prout Memorial Games, 7:30.

Basketball—Boston Y. M. H. A. vs. West End House, Arena, 8.

Swimming—Third annual interscholastic meet at Harvard. Trials at 2; finals at 8.

Sunday

Pro Hockey—Bruins vs. Detroit, 3:30.

Coming

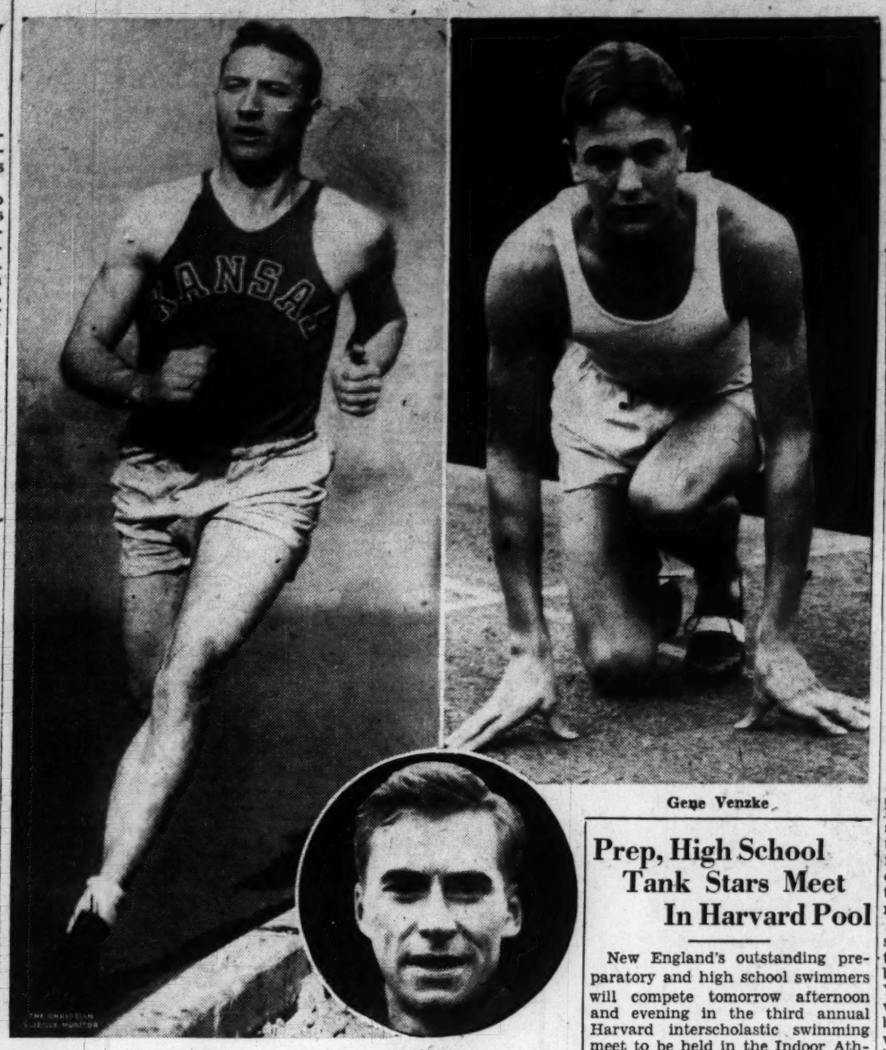
Skating—North American figure championships at Boston Arena, Feb. 26 and 27.

Brown Enters Relay Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 29—Brown will be represented by a varsity one-mile relay team and individuals in three special events at the Prout meet in Boston Saturday night. The mile relay team that will oppose New Hampshire and Tufts will include Douglas Widnall, Hackensack, N. J., Joe Syren, Tiverton, R. I.; Chet Constable of Baltimore, Md., and Tom Hanley of West Concord, Mass. Widnall and Syren are veterans and Constable and Hanley are sophomores.

Three of the Headliners in Prout Mile



Wide World

Glenn Cunningham — Don Lash — Gene Venzke

Some 'Unknown' Likely to Set New Record at Prout Games

Despite the fact that the majority of track fans who attend the Prout games tomorrow night at the Boston Garden will be "all eyes" for such greats as Don Lash, Ray Sears, Glenn Cunningham and Gene Venzke, to name a few, there will be scores of other athletes who will bear close watching. It is in just such a meet as this that some heretofore "unknown" startles the sporting world by crashing through with a new record.

With all of the local colleges including Harvard, Northeastern, Boston University, Massachusetts Technology, Tufts, and Boston College, as well as many New England institutions sending representatives to this meet, there is always the chance that one or several of these athletes will write their names permanently into the indoor track annals.

Schmidt in Hurdles

Coach Jaakko Mikkola of Harvard is sending a group of boys headed by Capt. Bill Schmidt, senior from Chestnut Hill. Schmidt will run the high hurdles and the dash. Pairing with him in the hurdles will be John Sparrow, Belmont junior. Captain Schmidt has shown improvement over his form of last year, and is in good condition for the hurdles event.

Rosewell Brayton, sophomore from Fall River, and Cyrus De Coster Jr., a senior from St. Paul, Minn., are entered in the 1000-yard run. Coach Mikkola entered these boys for the experience they would gain. They both have shown exceptional promise in this event.

As Harvard will not enter a relay team in the K. of C. meet, two high jumpers, Bob Haydock, sophomore from Long Island, N. Y., and "Mike" Michelman, also a sophomore, from Pittsfield; Tudor Richards, Groton junior, and Francis King, sophomore from Milton, in the 300-yard dash, will complete the Crimson entry list.

M. I. T. Sends Group

Across the Charles river, Coach Oscar Hedlund has been preparing a group of M. I. T. track men for tomorrow night's meet. In the high jump, George Hadley, Andover junior, and John Hamilton, sophomore from Brockton, will represent the Engineers. Although not outstanding these boys have been jumping 5ft. 11in. consistently. Two freshmen are scheduled to compete in the high hurdles event. They are George Goorssen from Amesbury, and Frank Hoffman of Detroit.

Coach Hedlund has picked two teams for the one-mile relay race. These are classified under A and B. Eugene Cooper of Winchester, Nestor Sabi, a Cuban boy, Andy Fogliano, a sophomore from Providence, and Al Faatz of Maplewood, N. J., are listed on team A. Team B will include Capt. Henry Guerke of Somerville, Harold Cude, junior from Manchester, Conn.; Richard Walker, South Orange, N. J., and Paul Des Jardins, senior from Schenectady, N. Y.

Northeastern, under the direction of Coach Edward Parsons, will send a formidable list of athletes to participate in the Prout games. The much talked about Andy Zamparelli, sophomore from Medford, will run the two-mile event. His teammate, Capt. Arthur Johnston of Milton, has also been scheduled to compete in the two mile. In the high jump, a Norwood boy, Daniel Miles and Richard Whipple have been entered. Miles is considered outstanding and has been able to clear the bar at around 6 feet.

Henderson Doubtful

Parsons is a bit concerned whether Ray Henderson will be able to compete in the hurdle event because of an injury received in a recent meet. If the Huskies timber-topping star is unable to enter this event, Parsons will be disappointed, because he had great hopes of Henderson making a better-than-average showing at this meet.

However, Henderson will be able to run the relay race. Other members of this quartet include Robert Birchall, George Leck and Charles Grant.

Boston University will be represented by a mile relay team composed of Douglas Raymond, Harry Jackson, Robert Gibson and Robert Hudson; Fred Franklin in the dash; Ado Commito in the 300-yard dash, and Lawrence McGovern in the high jump.

Gill Is B. C.'s Hope

Boston College has teams entered in the mile relay, and the intercollegiate two-mile relay. The Eagles are banking on their star, Richard Gill to bring them recognition in the Prout Memorial 600-yard run. He will be up against such outstanding runners as Eddie O'Brien, Syracuse, James Herbert, N. Y. Curb, and Johnny Hoffstetter, holder of the Dartmouth quarter-mile record and winner of the semi-final Eastern Olympic tryouts last spring.

Tufts also has a team entered in the intercollegiate two-mile relay and in the mile relay.

Coach Harry Hillman of Dartmouth will send Jack Donovan, Johnnie Johnson and Warren King out to battle the cream of the sprinters at the K. of C. run fest. King will be remembered as climax runner on last season's football team where he shone all fall as the fastest man on the squad. Donovan is outdoor intercollegiate champion in both low and high hurdles and will run his specialty with Bill Watson who has been crowding him in practice and Bob Hartman the freshman flash from Brookline High.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Those Nebraska officials don't waste time. . . . Dana Bible quits one week and they hire "Biff" Jones to coach their football team the next . . . They won't have to do any apologizing for that selection . . . Lawrence McCeney Jones is probably the only West Point football captain who didn't captain the football team . . . He was named captain after the 1916 season, and went to war before the next campaign . . . Here's the inside on his tiff with the late Huey Long: Jones' Louisiana State team was behind in an important game and Long came in during the half-time intermission and asked Biff if he could talk to the team . . . Jones said there was no time . . . Huey pressed and Biff still refused . . . As Jones went into the locker room, Long said, "Well, you'd better win" . . . When Jones came out he walked over to Long and asked, "Senator, what did you mean by that remark?" . . . "I meant just that," Huey replied . . . "Well, win, lose or draw, I'm through after this," was Jones' comeback . . . And he meant it, too . . . As a major with 19½ years of active service, Jones will continue to draw around $160 a month from the United States Army . . . And despite that five-year Nebraska contract, he'll still be subject to army duty.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Record singles set marked Ellsworth Vines' seventh victory in 11 matches over Bill Tilden, 6—0, 21—23, 7—5, 3—6, 6—2.

Prep, High School Tank Stars Meet In Harvard Pool

New England's outstanding preparatory and high school swimmers will compete tomorrow afternoon and evening in the third annual Harvard interscholastic swimming meet to be held in the Indoor Athletic Building pool at Cambridge. Nineteen prep and high schools have entered a total of 164 athletes in the meet, 92 representing the eight schools which will swim in Class A and 72 representing the 11 high schools which will compete in Class B.

In the prep school class, the teams will compete for a leg on the Harvard Interscholastic Swimming Championship Cup, the winner to hold the cup for the next year. This cup, donated by Arthur W. Stevens, Harvard '97, will become the property of the school winning it five times. Andover has won the trophy for two successive years and will battle Exeter for the third leg on it tomorrow. Huntington School has been the runner-up both years in the prep school class, but Exeter, which defeated Huntington 54-14 in a dual meet last week end, has an exceptionally strong team this year and is expected to battle Andover for team honors.

School Record

Exeter has an outstanding 50-yard freestyle swimmer in Carter, and Pach, the Exeter breaststroker, established a new Exeter school record last Saturday. Only one 1936 meet winner is back this year. He is Paul Metcalf Jr. of Andover, who made a new scholastic meet record of 1m. 10 6-10s. in the 100-yard breaststroke a year ago and placed second in that event in 1935, swimming for Moses Brown.

In the 100-yard backstroke, J. J. Prymak of Huntington School, second a year ago, and B. Davidson of Tome Schcool, will be in the competition as will Cooper of Moses Brown who placed third in 1935. In the 100-yard freestyle, Frank Scofield Jr. of Moses Brown placed second a year ago, and in the 220-yard freestyle Seth Heywood Jr. of Andover was second in 1935 and 1936 and A. Greenhood of Exeter was third a year ago. K. Twining of St. George's is one of the best divers entered in the prep school class. He was second a year ago, while T. H. Mahoney of Andover, who was fourth, will be one of his strongest rivals.

Andover Enters 23

Andover has entered 23 athletes, Exeter 22, Worcester Academy 14, St. George's, Moses Brown, and Tome School nine each, Huntington School four and Horace Mann two.

The outstanding competitor in the high school class is Harold Stanhope, who a year ago won the 100-yard backstroke and 220-yard freestyle events swimming for LaSalle School. He will swim for Warwick High School this year representing which he won the 100-yard backstroke in the 1935 meet. He is considered the best scholastic backstroker in the country.

Gardner High, the favorite to win the Harvard Athletic Association Plaque in the high school meet, has been runner-up for the last two years. It has entered 17 athletes this year, while Brockton High and Brookline High have entered 12 each, Providence Central nine, Portland High and Hartford High eight, Rindge Technical two, and Providence Classical, Providence Hope Street High, Warwick High, and Beverly High one each.

The star schoolboy swimmers will compete in eight events. In order these are 50-yard freestyle, 100-yard breaststroke, 220-yard freestyle, 100-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, dive, 200-yard relay, and 150-yard medley relay.

The trial events in both meets will be conducted starting at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and the finals will be run off in the evening at 8 o'clock. There will be an admission fee of 25 cents in the afternoon and 40 cents for the evening events.

Di Maggio Holding Out

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Joe Di Maggio, sensational young outfielder of the New York Yankees, returned his contract, unsigned, today. Ed Barrow, business manager of the club, declined to say what the club had offered Di Maggio or what Joe was asking.

U. S. Golf Champion Keeps Fit Playing Basketball

Wide World

Johnny Fischer

CINCINNATI, Jan. 29 (AP)—A tall, slender youth of 24, his blond hair forming a slightly disorderly mop atop his head, dribbled a basketball down a gymnasium floor. He took his tumbles in competition with other young Cincinnatians good naturedly, seemingly oblivious to anything but the task at hand—playing basketball to the best of his ability.

That's Johnny Fischer these wintry days when golf courses aren't in the best of shape. It's Johnny's way of keeping in physical trim for the time next summer when he will start the careful practice he hopes will carry him to his second successive United States amateur golf championship.

For Johnny, if he has made any New Year's resolution, has resolved: "To do the best I can to win the amateur tournament again and to keep my golf at a pace that will win me a place on the 1938 United States Walker Cup team."

Heart Set on Trip

Johnny really has his heart set on that trip to England. He wants to win his third Walker Cup match. Nevertheless, golf has taken a secondary place of importance in Johnny's scheme of things ever since he came back from Garden City, L. I., last September with the championship trophy.

Of first importance is Johnny's law school studies. He ranks among the best of the second-year students at the University of Cincinnati. Less than a dozen of the 85 in his freshman class outranked him scholastically. Because of his standing he won the right to contribute to the law review.

His scholarship, coupled with his showing on the golf course, have attracted tentative offers of places in big law firms in Cincinnati and New York. Johnny hasn't decided yet where he will hang out his shingle but he insists he is studying law with the full intention of making it his life work.

Collected Stamps

As a little fellow in his teens, Johnny had a hobby of collecting stamps but that suffered when his golf game developed into one of the finest in the nation. He still retains the fine collection that he built up with the aid of his father, a letter carrier, but he hasn't done much with the stamps for about five years.

A modest, quiet chap, Johnny has delivered scores of talks before all types of gatherings in the last three months. The first month after winning the title he averaged three or four speeches a week and the last two months he's made at least one address a week.

They're no short "howdy-do folks" talks either. Many of them run to 45 minutes while Johnny tells intimate details of that uphill, extra-hole final battle with Jack McLean, the Scot.

With demands on his speech-making talent taking up most of his spare time, Johnny hasn't tinkered much with his golf clubs. He has played only three 18-hole rounds since September and doesn't plan to play any to speak of until after final examinations at the university in June.

Wood-Shafted Clubs

Johnny, who still uses outmoded wood-shafted clubs in preference to steel-shafted, has his own manner of practicing shots. Lacking the money to hire a caddy for practice, Fischer stuffs a couple of balls in each pocket, selects a club or two from his bag (the bag is new, but the wooden clubs are 3 to 5 years old and the iron clubs 2 to 15 years old) and wanders about the course. Dropping the balls where no players will bother him, he whales away, then chases after them and tries a different type of shot from another spot.

An hour of that type of practice may give Fischer no more practice swings than a golfer using a bag of balls and a caddy would get in 10 minutes, but it gives him a chance to try shots from various angles.

Golf has taught Johnny an important lesson—an even temper. Years ago he learned in tournament play that he couldn't afford to have pet peeves, couldn't take a chance on letting little things bother him when he needed steady nerves and close concentration for his shots. The result has been that off the golf course, as on it, aggravating annoyances bother him but momentarily.

N. E. Snowshoers Off to Ottawa

BERLIN, N. H., Jan. 29 (AP)—New England winter sports enthusiasts nearly 2000 strong planned to board trains tonight for Ottawa, to attend the international convention of the American and Canadian snowshoe unions.

The convention visitors will leave from Manchester, Berlin, Suncook, Somersworth, Tupper Lake, N. H., and Lewiston, Biddeford, Rumford and Brunswick, Maine.

Berlin's Joliette Club will return a 10-foot key it won last year at the Quebec convention for presenting the best appearance, snappiest drum corps and largest number of members.

Ottawa's six clubs will play host to 40 American clubs and more than 50 Canadian clubs in a three-day celebration, including two parades, a coronation ball for the carnival queen and a victory ball for presentation of snowshoeing prizes.

Larry Kelley Honored

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—Yale seniors honored Larry Kelley of Williamsport, Penna.; Paul P. Rennell of Southport, and Louis T. Stone Jr. of Bronxville, N. Y., last night with class chairmanships. Kelley was named chairman of class day exercises; Rennell heads the prom committee and Stone will be in charge of the triennial reunion group.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

New York 1, Baltimore 8.

Canadiens Win Game but Lose Veteran Center

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	17	5	7	73	57	39
Rangers	14	6	10	72	67	34
Boston	13	5	11	73	73	31
Chicago	8	6	17	56	79	22

Canadian Division

Canadiens	18	2	9	88	68	39
Montreal	10	7	13	61	68	27
Toronto	11	2	15	69	72	24
Americans	8	4	17	64	94	20

Results Jan. 28

Canadiens 6, Chicago 5.
Boston 1, Rangers 1 (Overtime).

Canadiens increased their lead in the International Division of the National Hockey League standing by defeating Chicago Black Hawks, 6 to 5, in Montreal last night, but the victors lost their veteran center, Howie Morenz, for at least six weeks because of a broken leg.

In the other game played last night the Boston Bruins, minus Eddie Shore, their dynamic defenseman, held the New York Rangers to a one-all tie in the Madison Square Garden.

Morenz was board-checked by Earl Seibert, Chicago defenseman, in the first period and did not play again. Georges Mantha, in the absence of Morenz, just about personally conducted the Canadiens to victory, scoring four of the six goals and assisting on another. Wildore Larochelle, former Canadien, provided the action for the Hawks with three goals.

Over in New York the Bruins and Rangers clashed for their sixth meeting of the season and the one-all overtime tie made the third time the two teams have divided points. In the other three games Rangers won twice.

The New Yorkers scored in the first period at 19m. 42s. when Alex Shibicky beat Thompson on a pass from Dillon with Boston a man short. Ray Getliffe scored the equalizer halfway through the third period. Both teams were cautious in the overtime.

Jeff Kalbfleisch, Providence defenseman used by the Bruins against Rangers last night, will return to the Reds and Lorne Duguid, Bruin player now on loan to the Reds, will come up to play defense against Detroit Sunday night at the Boston Garden.

Patty Berg Wins Close Match To Reach the Finals

PUNTA GORDA, Fla., Jan. 29 (AP)—Patty Berg, red-haired club swinger from Minneapolis, barely eased into the finals of the Charlotte Harbor women's golf tournament as Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., fought her to a standstill in 18 holes.

Patty, the defending champion, went two extra holes before finally setting her obstinate opponent aside. The nineteenth was a draw and the twentieth was Patty's by one stroke.

In the other semifinal round attractive Kathryn Hemphill, of Columbia, the South Carolina champion, edged her opponent, Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., New York state champion, out of the running and the match ended on the fifteenth, with Kathryn 2 up.

The South Carolinian, medalist in the tournament, thus will seek to wrest the title and the Helen Hicks trophy from Patty in today's finals.

Patty had trouble with Jane all through yesterday's semifinal. Each went one over par for a 5 on the first hole outbound, then each equaled par for a 4 on the second. Miss Cothran took the third with a 4, one over par.

The fourth hole was halved and Patty broke par on th efifth to even the score. The next two holes were halved and Jane took the eighth. Then Patty equaled par again to make it 41-all at the turn.

Coming in, Jane shot a par 4 to take the eleventh and halved the next two. She then took the thirteenth, but lost the fourteenth. The next two were halved. Patty took the seventeenth with a par 4 and both players shot par 4s on the last hole to make 79's for the round, seven over par. The nineteenth was halved and Patty finally ousted Miss Cothran with a subpar 3 on the twentieth.

Temple Has Chance To Tie Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—Temple's basketball Owls get a chance tonight to tie Pittsburgh Panthers in the Eastern Intercollegiate Conference when they travel to Washington to meet the so-far disappointing Georgetown Hoyas.

This will be the Owls' second trip on the road, their first contest resulting in a defeat by Pittsburgh. The Owls are now tied with Penn State's surprising quintet for second place, each having won two games against one loss.

Even if Temple should win, it still faces the prospect of being shoved down to second place again tomorrow night when Pitt's favored Panthers play host to West Virginia.

Yale's Elis tangle with Pennsylvania's pace-setting outfit Saturday night in the Eastern Intercollegiate League's only game of the week, the other teams being idle because of mid-year examinations.

The Elis so far have been the upsetting team of the league with three victories and one defeat, that at the hands of the Quakers. The Pennsylvanians have already won their first five games, and should they hurdle the Yales, as is expected, may romp away with the title.

Vermont's Baseball Dates

BURLINGTON, Vt., Jan. 29 (AP)—The University of Vermont baseball team, which will open with a nine-game spring vacation trip, has listed 28 games for next season, its most ambitious schedule in history. The Catamounts will oppose Navy, Virginia, Quantico Marines, Randolph-Macon, William and Mary, Maryland and Temple during March and early April; will tour New England against Springfield, Connecticut State and Trinity and will play home-and-home games against Dartmouth, Tufts, Hamilton, Maryland, Massachusetts State, Williams, St. Michael's, Norwich and Middlebury.

New Haven Beats Amerks

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 29 (AP)—The New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League walloped the New York Americans last night, 4 to 1, in a hard-fought battle. After a scoreless opening period, during which no penalties were called, the Eagles tallied twice in the second session while holding the Americans to one goal and added two more in the final period. Hemmerling recorded two of the Eagles' goals, with Mondou and Drouin tallying the others, while Anderson scored the only New York goal.

College Basketball Results

Baltimore 37, Tennessee 32.
Catholic 33, Western Maryland 32.
Ithaca 42, Wagner 28.
N. C. State 35, Maryland 23.
Texas Christian 40, Denton T. 30.
Toledo 37, Ohio Wesleyan 27.

Sonja Henie Did Well In Boston Shows

Sonja Henie closed her two-night skating show at the Boston Garden last night before some 7000 enthusiastic admirers. While the attendance was about half that of the previous night the Norwegian girl was greeted warmly.

The hockey game also caught the fancy of those attending and the Boston Olympics won their second straight game from Les Canadiens of Montreal by a score of 2 to 1. This game and the one played the previous night were two of the best amateur hockey games Boston has enjoyed in years.

Miss Henie left shortly after last night's show for New York where she will be among the featured guests of a President's ball. At present the New York Madison Square Garden is dickering with Hugo Quist for the appearance of Sonja. And New York may have to pay Miss Henie more than Boston did for the Garden management there has had contract differences with the Henie management before.

Financially Miss Henie did very well here, grossing something just over $30,000 and netting exactly half the gross.

W. M.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

OLA Kaffehus Norwegian Restaurant
Luncheons—Dinners
Try our Smörgaasbord
14 Carver St. Dev. 6816

English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
Casual-Visitors Become Regular Patrons
Hearty Suppers or Dinners
Served 5:30 to 8 Luncheon 11:30 to 3

BLUE SHIP TEA ROOM
Top Deck at Tip-End of T Wharf overlooking historic Boston Harbor. Active and interesting the year round.
Weekdays, 12 noon to 8 P. M.
Sundays 4 to 8 P. M.
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TOWN LINE HOUSE
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNERS
NEWBURYPORT TURNPIKE
at Deming Lake

Amusements

BOSTON

KEITH MEMORIAL—Now!

SHUBERT—Mat. Today Eves. 8:30
THE THEATRE GUILD Presents
Maxwell Anderson's new play
The Masque of Kings
HENRY HULL—MARGO
DUDLEY DIGGES—PAULINE FREDERICK
"A TRULY GREAT PLAY"—Post.
5th Play Theatre Guild and Amer. Thea. Soc.

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL
Tomorrow Afternoon at 3
ETHEL BARTLETT AND RAE ROBERTSON
Recital of Music for 2 Pianos (Steinways)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
"Down The Stretch"
JOAN CRAWFORD
"Love On The Run"
Harvard Square Kirkland 4580

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents
William Gaxton : : Carnise
in ERIK CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theatre, 48th St. and 6 Ave.
Evgs. 8:30—55c to $3.85 New York Civic
Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20 Sat.—55c to $2.75

Business Is Found to Face New Adjustment Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

this time the capacity and willingness of business to manage the job.

Certain potential stabilities, or, at least, brakes, have been supplied the economic system, he said. Labor, if it uses its powers with responsibility; consumer co-operatives, and, perhaps, some measures of the Government may help in curbing a rampant and unbridled upward plunge that might unbalance the national economy. But Mr. Sibley in this interview and in other utterances has stated his conviction that governmental regimentation or extravagance-induced inflation might actually shorten recovery and plunge industry again into chaos.

Need for Co-operation

Addressing himself to the central problem of how business will regulate itself, he stressed the need for active co-operation between business and the Government.

"Already," he said, "groups of business men are going to Washington and consulting with governmental officials. The purpose of these trips and these contacts is to find some common meeting ground, whereby business will determine in what measure it can further the objectives of the Administration, while at the same time disclosing to the Government those conditions under which business can most effectively function.

"If business is to fulfill the basic ideal of producing more wealth and of thus progressively enhancing the American standard of living, it must be assured scope for its initiative in order to open new productive fields; it must be protected from losses resulting from destructive competition and it must eliminate waste and pass the savings on in terms of reduced prices.

Need Is to Work Together

"If these ends can be achieved, business can finance reasonable wages, constantly improve conditions of work and attain the social reforms for which the Government strives. The task at present is to discover how business and the Government can work harmoniously in the same direction, without one destroying the efficiency of the other."

Mr. Sibley recognized that one of the greatest tasks confronting business is to achieve some common level of responsible business practices. As long as a section of business remains on the low level of sweatshops, starvation wages and excessively long hours, all business is, according to Mr. Sibley, in danger of being forced by this destructive competition to lower its own standards.

In assailing this fundamental abuse, Mr. Sibley admitted that some kind of governmental aid may have to be sought.

Praises Trade Commission

He lauded the Federal Trade Commission's discretion and enterprise in administering the Robinson-Patman law, which promulgated an imposing code of fair trade practices. He urged that the commission now assume a more energetic part in enforcing fair trade practices for all industry.

Interstate compacts were also praised by Mr. Sibley. He cited the interstate compacts on oil and tobacco, authorized by Washington. These compacts, he said, are doing much to stabilize these two businesses and, according to the Chamber head, they possess the vital asset of springing from voluntary endeavor among business men, rather than being imposed from without. Mr. Sibley indicated his conviction that the element of voluntary action is an essential condition of effective industrial development. It is the democracy in democratic free enterprise, he implied.

Increasing Purchasing Power

The chamber president declared that business men have awakened fully to the need for absolute gains in the purchasing power of the mases. These gains must, he said, be achieved both by wage disbursements and low prices. He does not agree with the argument that increases in wages must be passed onto consumers in terms of higher prices, which result eventually in destroying people's capacity to buy what industry is capable of producing.

Higher costs, he explained, should be offset by increased efficiency and by the elimination of waste in the productive, wholesale and retail fields. In this way purchasing power is expanded by two great streams—those of higher wages and lower prices.

Industry views the 7,000,00 unemployed as a profundly serious social and economic challenge, he said. Industry may help solve it, according to him, by so expanding purchasing power that the resultant demand for goods will stimulate production and create new positions. But, he suggested, the possibility that production will supply fewer and fewer jobs. The solution may lie, at least partially, he said, in fewer but more skilled men in production and an ever-expanding number of men in the distributive fields.

If one were to grasp the very pith of business philosophy today as expressed by Mr. Sibley, it would approximate the following:

Business recoginzes it must answer to the public for many practices for which it was not held to strict accountability before the depression.

Need for Stability

Business is therefore vitally eager to provide the maximum of social well being, expressed in decent wages, security, humane hours, etc. Business has no panacea for stability, but it realizes that some formula for reasonable stability must be found or else the public will turn to the Government.

It is reconciled to governmental action to prevent certain anti-social practices. It is not reconciled, however, to governmental action of a positive nature which seeks to control business policy. It is reconciled to a shortening of the rope of rugged individualism but it still believes that private initiative is the essence of progress.

Moreover, business was presented by Mr. Sibley as convinced that the Government must do and must stop doing certain things if it is to provide the climate in which business can function most effectively.

How Government Can Help

Thus he believes the Government should bring its expenditures swiftly below its income to remove from business the threat of depressive taxes and inflation.

An excessive stock of gold, banks loaded with government bonds and the renewal of normal credit demands create a potential basis for credit expansion that could skyrocket prices to inflationary levels.

The best way to guard against this threat, according to Mr. Sibley, is for the Government to balance its budget and stop financing its deficit with bonds which comprise the principal foundation for credit expansion today.

Labor, war and inflation represent, he said, the triune fear of business. He argued that labor must supply responsible leadership to co-operate with industry. War is a threat, which, he indicated, is left largely to governmental policy to cope with. However, he implied that industry can create many important bridges of mutual understanding among nations if it is permitted to expand economic communications with the countries of the world. One way to faciliate world trade, he indicated, would be for the nations to establish a stable monetary base as quickly as possible.

Ralph M. Blagden

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.—First-class experienced waitress, private home. Address Waitress, 3799 Lake Avenue.

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High grade Bond paper, printed with your name and address on both paper and envelope in deep blue ink.
200 single sheets or 100 double sheets and 100 envelopes..... 89c
400 single sheets or 200 double sheets and 200 envelopes..... $1.69
800 single sheets or 400 double sheets and 400 envelopes..... $3.00
This Special Offering for This Month Only
Paper and ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington St., Lynn • Bradgate 4956

MALDEN

ROY'S PLUMBING SHOP
First-Class Work by Skilled Workers
397 Highland Ave.
Office and Shop, Mal. 1582—Res., Mal. 2496
PLUMBING AND HEATING
Stove and Furnace Repairing
We give the same service on small jobs as we do on large ones.

Jones Store Curtain Shop
A New Modern Display of
CURTAINS, DRAPERIES
at most attractive prices
Curtains Made to Your Special Order.
THE JONES STORE
110 Pleasant Street Malden

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

HIGGINS
102 Pleasant Street Malden 1487
Est. 1833 "Over a Century of Satisfaction"
EYRE & COMPANY, Inc.
Quality Dry Cleansers and Launderers
105 CHARLES ST. Tel. Mal. 0663

MEDFORD

Medford Auto Co.
Incorporated
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
AERO
Packard Sales and Service
You are invited to inspect our large stock of high grade
USED CARS—LATE MODELS
27 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

Home of Quality and Service
MEDFORD SQUARE MEAT SHOP
HATCHET BRAND
Canned Goods
Attractive Prices
Native Fresh Dressed Chicken and Fowl
Leg and Loin Lamb, 26c
8 FOREST STREET—MEDFORD SQUARE
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 1310

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

Sinclair Hardware Co.
HARDWARE—PAINTS—OILS
GIFTS—TOYS—GAMES
Medford Agent for MYSTIC WAX
Phone MYStic 2584 Medford Square

MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. Porter
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899
498 MAIN STREET Tel. 0056

PRIOR
The Haberdasher
January Clearance Sale
Generous markdowns on Shirts, Neckwear, Hose, Pajamas, Mufflers and Overcoats

ANDREWS MARKET
Groceries and Provisions
510 MAIN ST. Tel. Mel. 4200-1-2-3

N. P. STERNFELT
Practical Shoemaker and Repairer
First Class Work Guaranteed
33 Essex Street

NEEDHAM

FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
'blue coal'
DRY HARD WOOD
OIL BURNERS
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
Highland Ave. Tel. Need. 0801—1618

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
Ford
33 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

NEW BEDFORD

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

George E. Tripp
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Vans Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

Perry's THE FLORIST
72 Spring St. Next to Y. W. C. A.
Make It a
FLORAL VALENTINE

Valentines
Choice Selection Just in
Also Hundreds of New *Birthday and Friendship Cards*
at
HUTCHINSONS
222 UNION STREET

Willey's Inc.
566 PLEASANT STREET
Smart Clothes for Women
"Inventory Clearance Sale Now in Progress"

SEE NEXT PAGE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy

Gulf Hill Parlors
590 Pleasant St, New Bedford, Mass.

So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream

Luncheon Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

NEWBURYPORT

"Double A" Publications

The BOOK STORE
AT YOUR DOOR

Abraham Lincoln says — "My best friends are those who loaned or gave me books."

EDITH and ALLIE SLOMAN
14 Neptune Street

NEWTON

Sherwin-Williams Products

The Paint Shop

PAINTERS and DECORATORS
288 Center Street Newton North 8480

MOORE & MOORE, Inc.
HARDWARE KITCHEN GOODS
PAINTS AUTO SUPPLIES
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
SPORTING GOODS RADIOS
Sales and Service
361 CENTRE ST. NEW. NO. 8072

HARPER METHOD BEAUTY SHOP
COMPLETE BEAUTY SERVICE
Eugene Permanent Waving
For full particulars call
NEWTON NORTH 1727
290 CENTER STREET

NEWTON CENTER

PLUMBING AND HEATING
New Installations and Repair Work
All Types of
RANGES REFRIGERATORS
OIL BURNERS GAS APPLIANCES
Sold, Installed and Serviced
G. Wilbur Thompson, Inc.
Louis B. Martin, Pres.
80 LANGLEY RD. CEN. NEW. 0400

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTONVILLE

Special This Week

Fancy Fresh Capons.....33c lb.
Fresh Cape Scallops.....69c pt.
Fresh Nearby Eggs, 2 doz. for 69c
Rinso, 2 large pkgs. for.....33c

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
319 Walnut Street
Tel. New. No. 8260 for
FREE DELIVERY

NORWOOD

FEBRUARY SALE
Values That May Not Return for Years
NORWOOD FURNITURE CO.
724 Washington St. Nor. 1132

We Sell and Recommend
NEW ENGLAND COKE
JOHN A. Whittemore's SONS INC
869 LENOX STREET NORWOOD 0764

PITTSFIELD

Semi-Annual
Clearance Sale
of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes
Now Going On
Walk-Over Shoe Store
190 NORTH STREET

Women's New
SPRING BLOUSES
$1.00
Many smart styles in plain colors and fancy materials.
MAIN FLOOR
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Humming Bird Hosiery
Chiffons or Light Service
79c
Holden & Stone Company

Switch to DODGE
And Save Money
SHAPIRO MOTORS
631 North St. F. C. Foster Manager

NESBIT'S GARAGE
Official AAA Garage
Introductory offer to Monitor Readers
50c for greasing any car with a change of oil
(Either Mobil or Lubrite)
NORTH STREET DIAL 2-2212

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

The Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Another carload of the Famous Indian River
ORANGES and GRAPEFRUIT
Tree Ripened—Full of Juice—Fine Flavor
Oranges Med. Size by the Box $4.25
Grapefruit Med. Size by the Box $3.50
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 East St. Butler Block
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 1588
8:30 A.M.-11 A.M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Is Your Wife a Weary Lady?
C. Y. Woodbury
Ballard Oil Burners and Air Conditioning
5-Year Guarantee
24-Hour Service
PRES. 2783 GRA. 7334 78 Kemper St.
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

January Sales!!!
Spectacular price reductions in all departments!
REMICK'S

Take the frost out of winter wash-days by sending your entire wash to
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRES. 5000

RALPH COAL CO.
33 Weston Ave. Wollaston
President 0839
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
FUEL OILS
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Master Kraft Oil Burners

Semi-Annual Clearance
Suits and Overcoats
16.00 21.00 26.00
TALBOT-QUINCY CO.
1387 Hancock Street

SOMERVILLE

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
Range and Furnace
BURNERS
507 Mystic Ave. Somerset 1864
BUSSEY FUEL CO.

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park Street Som. 0519

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits
The Best of Everything to Eat
366 BROADWAY SOM. 3610

Saunders' Shops
366 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

BALL SQUARE RADIO
EARLE H. WILLIAMS
Station W1HPB
744 BROADWAY SOM. 1851-W SOM. 4386-M
We appreciate your "Yellow Slips"

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 P. M.-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

Better Milk Proves Itself in Richer, Thicker Cream!
C. L. WOODLAND
47 Waverley Avenue
Tel. MID. 3818

WINCHESTER

PIKE'S
AUTO SERVICE
Dependable Automobile Repairing and cheerful service that sends you away with a smile.
674 Main St. Tel. 1157 Winchester

OSCAR HEDTLER
Auto Tires and Batteries
Winter Accessories
26 CHURCH ST. WINCHESTER

WINTHROP

SILHOUETTE BEAUTY SALON
505 SHIRLEY ST.
OCEAN 1549-J
Gabrieleen Permanents $6.50 (ends $3.00) — recommended for gray or white hair. New Ray (machineless) Permanents $5.00 (ends $2.50 and $3.00). Shampoo, wave and manicure $1.00.
Other Permanents $3.00 and up

Winthrop Laundering Co.
Excellent Service at Reasonable Prices
18 CENTRAL ST. OCEAN 1226
Approved by Sanitary Board

SMITH BROS.
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating, Stoves and Repairs
39 and 43 Walden Street
Tel. Ocean 2073

TIBBETT'S MARKET
64 Crest Avenue, Winthrop Highlands

4-4½ lb. Fowl	28c lb.
Undercut Roast (pot or oven)	29c lb.
Filet of Sole	2 lbs. for 43c
Fresh Haddock	10c lb.
Tomatoes	1-lb. box 15c
Seedless Grapefruit	4 for 25c

Ocean 0149 Free Delivery

WORCESTER

Valentine Cards
Favors—Decorations
DAVIS & BANISTER
INCORPORATED
24 Pearl Street, Worcester

European Local Classified
(Continued)

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House, 6, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S W 1 Tel Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ..., BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BRIGHTON, 30, Montpelier Road — Highly recommended, liberal table; gas fires, bedrooms; homely; central; near sea; 2 gns. p. w. C. H. W.

LONDON, BEAUMONT, 11 PRINCES SQ. BAYSWATER, W. 2. Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors.

HOUSES FOR SALE

PINNER—Modern house most desirable locality, good condition, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception, large verandah, garage, charming garden, station and church 7 minutes. £1375. Richardson, Littlehoime, Northway.

HOUSES TO LET

BEXHILL-ON-SEA—To be let furnished or unfurnished, charming family house; 3 reception; 6 bedrooms; 2 bathrooms; central heating; electricity; rural garden; garage. 6 guineas weekly. Apply: S. J., Green Harbour.

BOURNEMOUTH — Ash & Company, Estate Agents, Grand Cinema Buildings, Bournemouth West, will help you to meet your need.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings,
LONDON W C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents, Trade Marks and Designs.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BEWDLEY, Worcestershire — Home offered to paying guest (lady or gentleman); all modern conveniences. Box W-621, BCM/CSM, London.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—Furnished sitting room and bedroom to let; modern house, meals optional, terms moderate. 24, Fassett Road.

SUSSEX, Hove, 15 Salisbury Road—Well appointed house, private bed and sitting rooms with board; comfort; quietness. Tel. Hove 2851

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10, Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

KENT, Chislehurst—Capable working housekeeper or cook general, also house parlourmaid; good home; suitable for two friends or mother and daughter able to run house for business people. Box W-607, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Solicitor required as Managing Clerk in old established general practice in London chiefly trusts, probate and conveyancing with some common law chancery and divorce litigation; write giving full particulars as to age, education experience, and salary required. Box W-212—BCM/CSM, London.

SURREY—Daily housekeeper wanted; good cook essential. Write Mrs. V. A. Askew, Sunnydell Cottage, Westcar Lane Hersham.

POST WANTED

ADVERTISER, experienced auctioneer and estate agent, seeks position, secretarial or similar duties. Box W-531, BCM/CSM, London.

EX-MERCHANT Navy Officer (30), master's certificate, requires position with chance of progress through own efforts; preferably in or near London. Box W-618—BCM/CSM, London.

YOUNG lady seeks post; highest honours, domestic science and secretarial work; also French. BURNET, Hedgerow, Elmbridge Ave., Tolworth, Surrey.

European Local Classified

ROOMS TO LET

BROMLEY, KENT—Unfurnished bed-sitting-room with conveniences, near station and bus. Box W-605—BCM/CSM, London.

SEVENOAKS—Large, well furnished rooms, good cooking and attendance; board pref.; 24 miles London. Bayham Lodge, Bayham Road.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

PARKSTONE, DORSET—Coaching or general education; surrounding districts visited. O. E. WATSON, B. A. Oxon. "Restneath," Glen Rd. Tel 1184

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

BREADMORE & WEBB
ESTAB. 1861
THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
ESTATE AGENTS and VALUERS
Tel. Richmond 1265 (3 lines)
House Hunters GUIDE (with Maps) gratis

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE
Radio Receivers
Any Make Supplied
Good Service
Batteries, etc.
ALLIN'S
42, Sidney Street

HARDY BROS.
Coal and Coke Merchants
L. M. S. Railway Buildings
Hills Road 'Phone 4912

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON
BRAUND of PAIGNTON
GOWNS — MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

C. B. STOCKER
40 Hyde Road
Cooked Meats
Table Dainties
All freshly made on the premises.
Tel. 57206

PLYMOUTH
COME TO Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY
Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

BESSELL
OF
TORQUAY
41 Fleet Street Phone 4128
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

COSY CORNER CAFE
1 FLEET STREET Phone 2652
Restaurant
and
Cooked Meat Counter

For Everything
ELECTRICAL
Refrigeration Specialists
SYDNEY TRUSCOTT LTD.
45 Fleet Street Phone 3403

M. JEFFERIES MILLINER
A choice selection of Handkerchiefs, Scarves and Novelties suitable for Gifts always available.
242 UNION STREET

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
Maison Stephens et Cie Ltd.
66 UNION ST., TORQUAY Phone 2609
77 FORE ST., BRIXHAM Phone 99

DORSET

POOLE and District
Phone
HAROLD TAYLOR
Canford Cliffs 430
Lilliput Square, Parkstone
Radio and Electrical Engineer
Repairs to Radio Sets and All Household Electrical Appliances
Mrs. Harold Taylor:
China and Glassware

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL
Spring Hats in Gazelle
12/11
All Colours
JOLLY & SON Ltd.
BRISTOL

Marsh's
for
LADIES' TAILORING
New Spring Designs
Whiteladies Road, Clifton

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL
(Continued)

"Mary"
Winter Sale Proceeding
Undies, Hosiery, Woollies, Gloves, Furs, etc.
52 Redcliffe Hill, Bristol
(Miss M. G. Bond)
PHONE 24200

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
AND
DRY CLEANERS

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM
63 Queen's Rd. Bristol. 8

FRANCES HYETT
MILLINERY
85 Whiteladies Road, Clifton
(Opposite Picture House)
PHONE 33664

Early Delivery of Furnishing Fabrics of Charm and Distinction
at TAYLOR'S
College Green Phone 20225

TRY MORGAN'S FIRST
The North Bristol Store with Unbeatable Values
Morgan's Corner, Gloucester Road

CHELTENHAM

SHIRERS & LANCES LTD
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

Devonshire Cream
Fresh Supplies Daily
Mail orders filled.
3/- per lb. post paid
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
Promenade Pittville Street
Phone Dairy 3092 Creamery 2535
(Also Cirencester & Stroud)

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE, ATTENTION, QUALITY
Tel. 2146

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH
Harvey Nichols & Co.
LTD.
(of Knightsbridge, London)
Commercial Road, Bournemouth
•
Removal Experts
Decorators
Complete
House Furnishers
Carpet and Curtain
Specialists
China
Glass
Ironmongery, etc.

BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
also at 19 Southbourne Grove

ALFRED CAVE Ltd.
GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
DELIVERIES TO ALL DISTRICTS
Many Nationally Advertised Goods Stocked
Post Office Moordown Bournemouth

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

CONEY & HURST
Grocers and Provision Merchants
Where You Get Personal Service
109, Commercial Road Tel. 932

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
62 BOURNEMOUTH RD., PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
Tel. BOURNEMOUTH 959

THE MALMESBURY & PARSONS DAIRIES, LTD.
for
SAFEGUARDED MILK
BRANCHES
Bournemouth, Poole Christchurch

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Shop with Confidence at
BealeSons
BEALE & SONS LTD
Commercial Road Phone 5000

Household Bargain Event
Ten Days Only
February 18th to 27th
Everything for the house at a great saving. Furniture, Carpets, Hardware, Whitewood, Bedding, Curtains, Linens, Overalls, and General Household Requirements.

Two-Page Illustrated Supplement Free on Request

FURNISH AT ALLEN'S
for Cash Prices or Deferred Terms
Everything you choose delivered for first small payment, balance spread over 1, 2 or 3 years according to amount, only 2½% interest for this convenience. Ask for details.
L. J. Allen Ltd.
THE QUADRANT
BOURNEMOUTH
Tel. 512 and at London, Southampton Southbourne

For Books, Stationery, Gifts and Calendars, visit
W. H. Smith & Son Ltd.
NEWS AGENTS, BOOKSELLERS, LIBRARIANS
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
(Agents for The Christian Science Monitor)
Phone Bournemouth 3888—3889

PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHSEA

Over 60 Departments
Fashions, Furnishings, Ladies and Men's Hairdressing, Rest and Writing Rooms, Library, Golf School, Restaurant, Servants' Agency and Travel Bureau
at your service
HANDLEYS
OF SOUTHSEA

Mc DONALD WOODS
MEN'S and BOYS' WEAR SPECIALISTS
59, 61 Palmerston Road
Phone 3016 Southsea

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

A. Christmas & Co., Ltd.
High Street, Watford
Phone 5321
for NEW CARS
also general repairs
and reconditioned used cars
VAUXHALL — STANDARD
RILEY — MORRIS

KENT

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery
Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Rav. 0502

For DIAMOND and GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We specialize in Repairs
21 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

SEVENOAKS

WM. DAWS
Builder—Contractor
Electrical and Sanitary Engineers
TEL. 200

URIDGE'S STORES
BROMLEY
SEVENOAKS
CHISLEHURST
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

KENT

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD.
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1823 Phone 1083

RONA
56, THE PANTILES
Ladies' and Children's Knitwear, Gowns, Millinery of Distinction.

DUSTS
New Cretonnes
and Household Requirements
Carpets and Furnishing
THE PANTILES

MIDDLESEX

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
For Drapery, Outfitting and Millinery
HATS MADE TO ORDER
Chilprufe and Rational Underwear
35 and 37, High Street Phone Pinner 80

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

WITNEY

OSBORN TITE
DRAPER, OUTFITTER
MILLINER, COSTUMIER
High Street, Witney Phone 28

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

Hockey and Brimacombe
The Addiscombe and Shirley
GROCERS
For the Nationally Advertised Products in this paper.
Postum

OUR REPUTATION:-
"The Best Meat in Croydon"
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street, CROYDON, ENGLAND.

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
Renowned for
Quality and Service
Since Reign of George III
for Everything in
FASHIONS AND FURNISHINGS
KINGSTON 2181 THE MARKET PLACE

H. M. STEWART
Furnishing and Manufacturing Ironmonger, Gas, Hot Water and Sanitary Engineer, Tinsmith, Locksmith, Metal Worker, Replating and Lacquering.
Elmbridge 1372 79 Victoria Rd., Surbiton

RICHMOND and DISTRICT

VISITING RICHMOND?
then you must include the "ORIGINAL SHOP FOR MAIDS OF HONOUR"
historically famed for "Maids of Honour" Cakes and noted for its delightful Restaurant and Tea Room.
3 HILL ST., RICHMOND, SURREY
"OPEN ON SUNDAYS"

WRIGHT BROS. LTD
The Leading Drapers & House Furnishers
TABLE D'HOTE LUNCHEON 1/6 LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HAIRDRESSING.
RICHMOND, SURREY.
Early Closing Day Wednesday.

Williamsons Ltd.
26 George St., Tel. Richmond 1910
GROCERIES and PROVISIONS
Branches at
ST. MARGARETS
TWICKENHAM
TEDDINGTON

Prest by
PROMPT PRESS
Printing
Prompt—Pleasing—Personal
4 Duke Street, Richmond, Surrey
Rich ——— 1763

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

SURREY

RICHMOND and DISTRICT
(Continued)

Head Office, 12 THE QUADRANT, RICHMOND
Branches at ST. MARGARETS, KEW, GREEN, BARNES, PUTNEY, and EALING
Hornby & Clarke's Dairies
Local Farm "ETERSHAM"
PRODUCERS of CERTIFIED MILK FROM GUERNSEY COWS

SUTTON

F. J. CATES & SON
Booksellers and Stationers
THE CROWN LIBRARY
Photograph Frames a Specialty
Noted House for Family Stationery
5 Grove Rd., Sutton Phone 2446

AMOS REYNOLDS
LIMITED
Upholsterers—Furnishers
Removal Contractors
High St., Sutton Tel. Sutton 2961-2962

BOWLING & Co. Ltd.
FURNISHING IRONMONGERS
Hot Water, Sanitary and Electrical Engineers, Decorators, Carpenters and Joiners. Any Stove Supplied and Fitted.
2 GROVE ROAD Tel. Sutton 110

WALTER STEVENS
23 HIGH STREET, SUTTON, SURREY
High Class Footwear Specialists
AGENTS FOR
"Sir Herbert Barker" Shoes, "Norvic and Master" Foot-Joy, Arch Support Shoes, also Bolivia, "K," "Swan," "Brit-Ban," and other well known makes. "Start-Rite" and "Toy" Shoes for children. All repairs executed in our workshop TEL. SUTTON 397

C. H. MOSS
FAMILY BUTCHER
Purveyor of Finest Scotch Meat
Chilled Beef and Canterbury Lamb
Phone 3777
5, The Pavement Grove Rd., Sutton

THORNTON HEATH

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Children's Corner

Why the Mouse Stayed Out

If Josephine the Maid had tidied up the playroom last thing at night instead of first thing in the morning, Suzette Jones, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabelle Smith would have been put neatly away, Rosabel in her bed in the doll house and Suzette and Annabelle side by side on the shelf, instead of being left just lying around.

To be sure this made no difference at all to Suzette Jones, Rosabel Robinson, and Annabelle Smith. Although Rosabel was a stylish doll with clothes that took off and put on, she slept just as well on the floor as if she had been undressed and put in her proper bed. Dolls sleep anywhere and just as contentedly if they are upside down as if they are rightside up.

Suzette, who was made of worsted, and Annabelle, who was made of rubber, had no proper beds of their own, and when Josephine tidied up the playroom in the morning she usually put Rosabel in bed without undressing her and stood Suzette and Annabelle side by side on the shelf. Sometimes the children put Suzette or Annabelle in Rosabel's bed, which seemed a fair thing to

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Pushed and They Pushed

do because Suzette and Annabelle had no beds of their own.

Annabelle Smith had been left in one corner of the playroom and was having a nice sleep. But when everything had been still in the playroom for quite a long time, except for a gnawing noise that went on somewhere near where she was asleep, Annabelle Smith woke up. She had been lying on her back, and when she sat up the movement pinched her in the middle and made her whistle through the back of her head.

"I hear something," said Annabelle Smith. "A gnawing noise! A mouse! He is trying to gnaw into this room! I must speak to Rosabel and Suzette about that. I wonder where they were left when those children went to bed."

So Annabelle got herself up and went to find Suzette and Rosabel. Suzette was in Rosabel's bed and Rosabel was asleep sitting up against her doll bureau.

"Wake up, Rosabel and Suzette," cried Annabelle. "Something serious is happening. There's a mouse trying to get into this room. And he's almost in."

"Almost in!" exclaimed Rosabel.

"Oh dear!" cried Suzette.

"I don't enjoy wild animals running about," said Rosabel. "Indeed not."

"I wish the children had left us on the table," said Suzette.

"We must keep him out," said Annabelle. "I have been thinking about it while I was looking all over the room to find where you two had been left. I know just where he is trying to gnaw in. We must move an alphabet block up against that place."

"He will push it away with his nose," said Rosabel. "Mice are very strong wild animals."

"Not if we push on the other side," said Annabelle. "I guess the three of us are stronger than one mouse. "And I guess it will take him more than one night to gnaw through an alphabet block."

So Annabelle, Rosabel and Suzette pushed an alphabet block against the place where they could hear the mouse. And I guess it will take him mouse finished the hole he began gnawing the alphabet block, and all night long Annabelle, Rosabel and Suzette held the alphabet block against the wall and the mouse gnawed. When the sun rose and the mouse went away, Annabelle, Rosabel and Suzette put the alphabet block back where they found it and went to sleep in different places. And when Josephine the maid came to tidy the playroom she found the hole, and that afternoon the carpenter came and closed the hole up.

But when the children got out the alphabet blocks to play with them after supper, they wondered and wondered why one block was gnawed away on one side as though some wild animal had been trying to eat it.

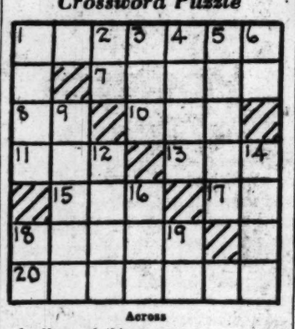
Daily Anecdote

Powder Dry

Oliver Cromwell, Lord-Protector of England, admonished his soldiers, when they were about to cross a stream to attack the enemy: "Put your trust in God; but mind to keep your powder dry!"

He little knew he was unknowingly quoting one of the exhortations of Mahomet, when on a similar occasion centuries before, he said: "Put your trust in God, but tie your camel."

Crossword Puzzle



Across

1. Name of this paper
7. Tree
8. Explanation
10. American general
11. Narrow inlet
13. Arid
15. To free
17. Proposition
18. Falsify
20. Element

Down

1. Heath
2. Negation
3. Unwell
4. Bound
5. Onward
6. Musical note
9. Rants
12. Troubles
14. A crosspiece
16. A metal block engraved for printing
18. Exist
19. Printer's measure

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Studies In the Psalms

No. 62 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 42-43

A Lament for the House of God

(A Psalm of the Captivity in Babylon, 586-536 B. C.)

It was difficult for the captives in Babylon to reconcile their thoughts to the deprivation of worship in the Temple, their seeming spiritual home. This was a custom which had been established for centuries. To the Children of Israel before the exile, God had dwelt in the Temple at Jerusalem, and most of them had never lifted their thought above that conception. To be exiled from the Temple was to be exiled from all opportunity to express communion with God, to build up the devotional life.

These two beautiful psalms are in reality one single poem, for the refrain (4:25 and 11 and 43:5) connects them as three stanzas of one song.

The first stanza is poignant in its longing for the renewal of the devotional life, a longing expressed by the simile of a great panting soul thirst, "as the hart panteth after the water brooks." This longing has been savored with daily tears and the taunts of those who say: "Where is thy God?" And his only comfort is to recall the former days when he had been one of the throng going upward toward the house of God.

The second stanza (42:6-10) recalls the beauties of the dearly loved home-land, the tropical declivity of the Jordan valley, the snow-caped peaks of Mt. Hermon, the waves and billows of the Mediterranean beating upon the shore, and Zion itself (Mizar, "little mountain"). And again he laments: "Why hast thou forgotten me?"

He calls upon God to be his judge in this matter of the exile, then the realization of his real need suddenly bursts upon him, and he pleads:

> O send out thy light and thy truth:
> Let them lead me;
> Let them bring me unto thy holy hill,
> And to thy tabernacles.

Now the way is open. Now he knows that the tabernacles of God are spiritual and that he can go to the altar of God wherever he is! The refrain, which has twice been one of lament, now expresses triumphant joy—for he knows that God has not caused this seeming evil to be upon him:

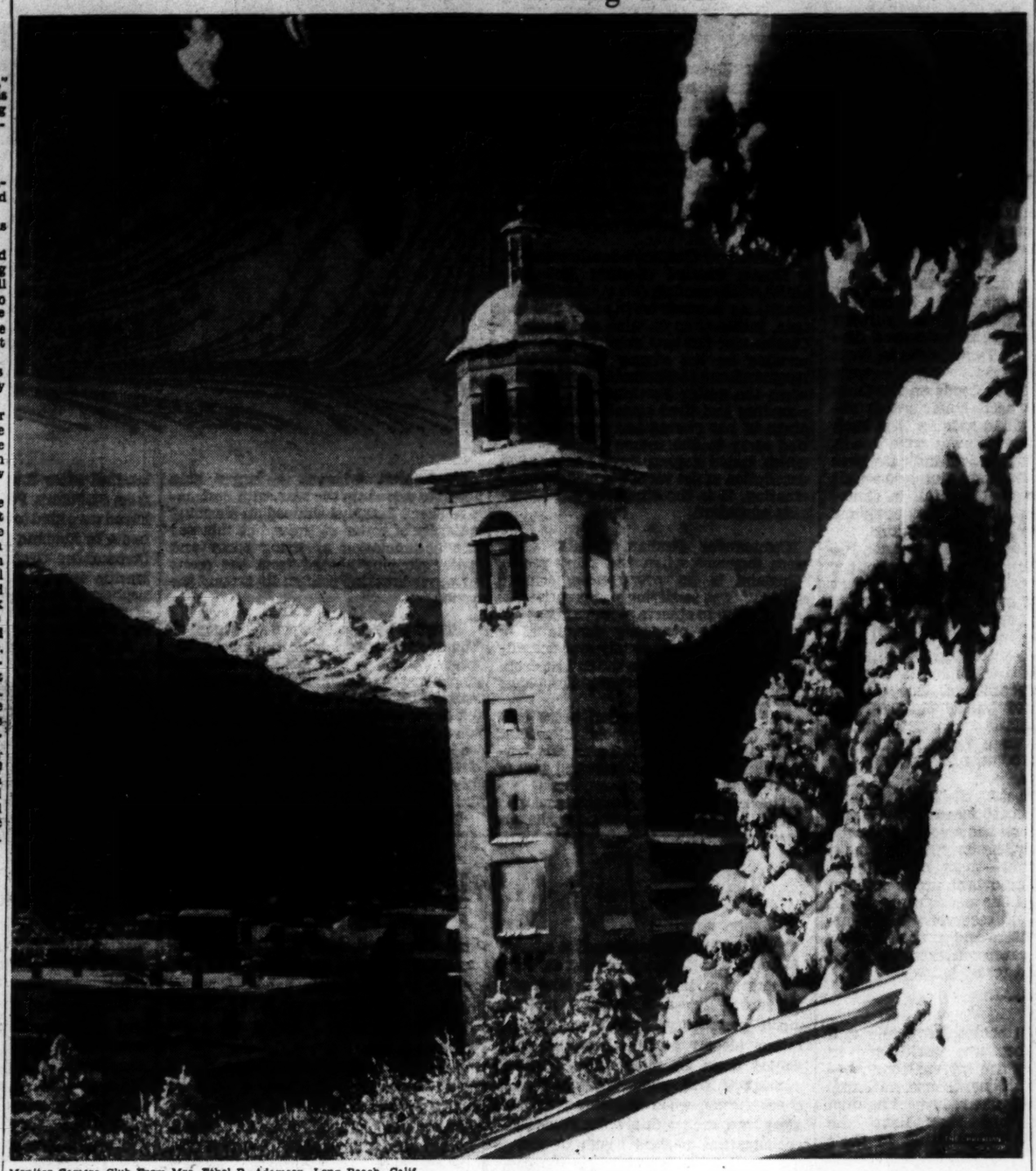
> Why art thou cast down, O my soul?
> And why art thou disquieted within me?

Knowing now, as did the singer of the great national hymn of the captivity (Psalm 106) that the source of his trouble had been his own ignorance, sin, and fear, he cries:

> Hope in God
> Who is the health of thy countenance.
> And my God.

Thus it is that this song has, through all the ages, expressed the natural longings of the alert individual searching for spiritual understanding.

Switzerland's Leaning Tower



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

This Famous Structure Is at the World's Winter Playground, St. Moritz

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Itinerant Mother

Being an "itinerant mother" has solved the unemployment problem of a woman in a large midwestern town.

When parents or guardians want to leave town for a week end or a longer period, they employ this gentle but capable person to manage the house and care for the children and pets. She is given instructions about the routine duties and schedules for the members of the family that remain at home. These, she amiably and efficiently carries out.

As a result of satisfactory service and the co-operation of satisfied parents and children in recommending her to others, she is constantly employed. She has the privilege of living in desirable homes, and at the same time she earns her livelihood by doing the work that she enjoys most.—Ethel O. A., Madison, Wis.

Quotation for Today

ALL knowledge is lost which ends in the knowing, for every truth we know is a candle given us to work by. Gain all the knowledge you can and then use it for the highest purpose.—JOHN RUSKIN.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: So much has been done in synthetic foods by chemists overseas, we are wondering if it will be possible to send an empty T-bone out for a refill.

Dallas Morning News: "Don't swing to Left or Right," lecturer advises America, "the safest place is the middle of the road." The speaker must be unfamiliar with our automobile statistics.

Detroit News (H. V. Wade): An occasional Spaniard is still to be seen among the Fighting Spaniards. He corresponds to the O'Neill who played an end for Notre Dame.

Jackson (Miss.) News—One hears little about the Black Legion any more. The ds, seems to be past when night hoods were in flower.

Sample Case: Since repeal, most of our cities have become hic towns.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Lincoln Party

The Lincoln penny can furnish the basis for many enjoyable games at Lincoln anniversary parties. One calls upon the imagination, knowledge and artistic ability of the guests.

Paste Lincoln pennies to large stiff sheets of white paper, placing them in different parts of the page on each sheet. The guests are required to use these sheets as bases of drawings representing some phase of Lincoln's life.

At one party a guest used the circle as the end of a log in Lincoln's fireplace; another drew two more pennies to represent the three cents he returned to a woman customer, and another, the moon shining down on the pioneer cabin.—B. S., Maywood, Ill.

In Lighter Vein

Secrets

Two crack golfers had sliced their balls into the rough. They searched for them a long time without success.

After a quarter of an hour or so, a kindly old lady who had been watching the search came up and spoke to one of them.

"Excuse me," she said, "but would it be cheating if I told you where they are?"—Tit-Bits.

Those Men Are in Again!

Young Smart Alex (watching painter): "How many coats of paint do you give a door?"

Painter: "Two, my boy."

Alex (brightly): "Then, if you give it a third coat, it would be an overcoat."

Painter: "No, my lad, a waste coat."

And Two Necks

Teacher: "And what makes you think two heads are not better than one?"

Willie: "Well, there would be four ears to wash."

Now It Can Be Told

"What makes the milk look so blue?"

"Being separated from the cream."

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A Chicago reader shares the following quotation by—well, the name of the writer is also given in cryptographic form.

"UDFXXFO CX AWF STP RWH, WTNCPE PHAWCPE AH XTQ, TUXATCPX KGHS ECNCPE ZX RHGOQ FNCOFPJF HK AWF KTJA."—*EFHGEF *FDCHA.

Bible Arithmetic

To the number of letters in the name of the 6th book of the Bible ——add the number of all the books of the Old Testament which start with the same initial letter as the one just referred to——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the 3rd book of the Bible ——; multiply by the number of books in the Old Testament——; and divide by the number of letters in the name of the next to last book in the Old Testament——. What is the answer?

Titles to Be Identified

The titles in the left-hand column are to be identified with the classifications given in the right-hand column. The first has been checked.

1	King	Diplomatic	
2	Earl	Republic	
3	Archbishop	Royalty	✓
4	Judge	Navy	
5	Mayor	Army	
6	Ambassador	Nobility	
7	Governor	Legal	
8	President	Ecclesiastical	
9	General	Municipal	
10	Admiral	State	

Letter Juggling

Three different 6-letter words may be formed from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

E L M N O S

Rebus Sentence

A Portland, Maine, reader shares the following rebus sentence, which might represent the comment of certain puzzlers after a difficult problem has been solved:

stand
I now
having tho't of it
night

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Desecrating the Sabbath

"Last Sabbath," said an elder with glee, "as kirk was letting out, a chap came along whistling and looking as happy as if it was the middle o' the week. Weel, oors is a God-fearing set o' lads, and they gave him a good beating!"

Free

"Do you get paid for taking your baby sister out in the perambulator?"

"No, ma'am. This is a free-wheeling job."

To Any City Councilman

If you would win the public's love,
And get shoved higher up above,
Sharpen up your knives and axes
And cut our way to lower taxes.
—Ed Scanlon in Buffalo Evening News.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy of the Great

(Toronto Globe and Mail)

Toronto

A small incident at the Royal Winter Fair served to reveal the innate greatness which has led John Buchan, Lord Tweedsmuir, to the high office of Governor-General of Canada.

Conducted by back ways on to the platform of the auditorium in which an oratorical contest was in progress, his Excellency emerged through the curtains to face an audience which was being addressed by a boyish speaker.

Taking in the situation at a glance, and before officials on the platform could move to greet him, the Governor-General warned them quietly to remain seated and not to interrupt the address.

So, while the youthful orator soared to his peroration, the audience sat spellbound, gazing on the distinguished visitor and the little group of attendants who stood quietly in the background; and doubtless the lad took full credit to himself for the rapt attention with which his words were received.

It was a little thing, merely the instinctive action of a gentleman, but it endeared to the hearts of the audience one who could submerge his own importance rather than risk spoiling the young speaker's brief enjoyment of the spotlight.

Parliamentary Practice

Is Discussion Nomination?

Question: If the board of trustees of an organization, meeting for the purpose of electing officers, wishes to discuss individuals who may be qualified, are they permitted to do so, when the bylaws state that the officers shall be elected "by written ballot without nomination"? If the meeting of the board resolves to go into a committee as a whole (for the purpose of discussing potential officers), does this constitute a violation of the bylaw? Webster's gives the definition of nominate as: "to specify; propose by name." Even though they go into a committee, do they not still constitute the board of trustees, which, according to their bylaw, must elect the officers "by written ballot *without nomination*"?

Answer: A committee cannot do anything that would conflict with the rules of the body, and this applies to the committee of the whole as well as to any other committee. If bylaws prohibit nominations in an election, nominations by any committee would be improper. Whether discussion in a board of the qualifications of those voted on would constitute nominations is a question not possible to answer categorically. It would seem to depend upon circumstances, and upon the interpretation placed upon the rule. The words "and without discussion" added to the above bylaw would admit of no question, and should be added if that is the desire.

In any event, there is no occasion for sitting as a committee of the whole, because discussion for the purpose of nomination is just as illegal in committee as in the board. In fact, the writer can see no advantage to so small a group as a board resolving itself into a committee of the whole. The board is, indeed, a form of committee. The name "committee of the whole" implies a committee of the whole body and not a part of it. In practice, a board has all the freedom of discussion which is usually sought by the committee of the whole and may proceed just as informally as its members wish, within the limits of the bylaws.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Blessed is the man who, having nothing to say, abstains from giving us wordy evidence of the fact." George Eliot.

Bible Arithmetic: 6 (Joshua), plus 6 (Joshua, Judges, Job, Jeremiah, Joel, Jonah), minus 9 (Leviticus), times 39 (39 books), divided by 9 (Zechariah), equals 13.

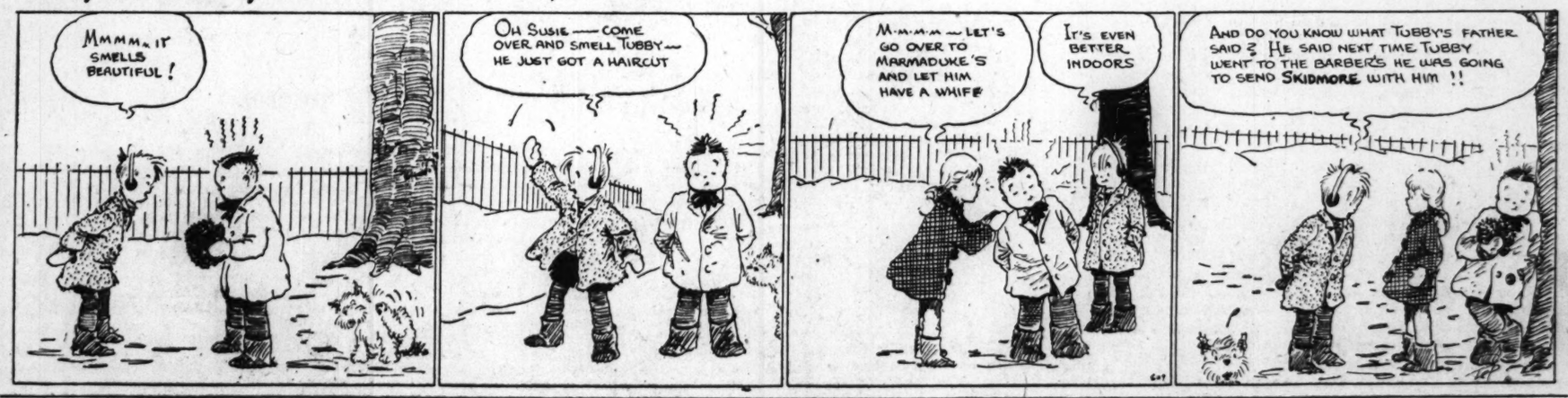
Titles to Be Identified: King—Royalty; Earl—Nobility; Archbishop—Ecclesiastical; Judge—Legal; Mayor—Municipal; Ambassador—Diplomatic; Governor—State; President—Republic; General—Army; Admiral—Navy.

Letter Juggling: Solemn, Melons, Lemons.

Rebus Sentence: I now understand, having thought of it overnight.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Hair Oil for Skidmore*

By LE PELLEY


MMMM, IT SMELLS BEAUTIFUL!
OH SUSIE — COME OVER AND SMELL TUBBY — HE JUST GOT A HAIRCUT
M-M-M-M — LET'S GO OVER TO MARMADUKE'S AND LET HIM HAVE A WHIFF
IT'S EVEN BETTER INDOORS
AND DO YOU KNOW WHAT TUBBY'S FATHER SAID? HE SAID NEXT TIME TUBBY WENT TO THE BARBER'S HE WAS GOING TO SEND SKIDMORE WITH HIM !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*In the School Orchestra*

By CARMACK

This morning I noticed the Boss was taking his trombone to school and I said to myself - "If he starts tooting that thing around school he'll surely get into trouble, seems to me" —
Well, sir, I decided something like that must have happened because he didn't come out when school was dismissed this afternoon —
But it wasn't long before I heard a familiar sound —
And I peeked in a window and there in the school basement was the Boss and a lot of other boys playing all sorts of horns and things, and oh Boy! what a noise they were making!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Flood Control: Three Phases

ALL FLOOD control, as Caesar remarked of Gaul, is divided into three parts. The United States thus far has devoted its major effort, almost its entire efforts, to the most obvious aspect of the problem, the building of levees and sluiceways to try to keep the lower reaches of the Mississippi river within its banks and to hurry its swollen waters to the sea.

That has its usefulness. Cities in the lowlands naturally want their walls for defense. But water has a usefulness, too, if it is retained in the upper reaches of river systems against drier seasons instead of being dumped into the ocean. Hence it has occurred to many people that it might be more beneficial to try to prevent floods by building reservoirs on the headwaters than to have to fend off floods after they have been allowed to accumulate. That is the second great area of control.

But reservoirs fill up. For when thousands of square miles of land fail to hold and absorb the rain that falls on it, even the biggest of reservoirs will overflow. And the more quickly the water races off the farms—from soil that will need the moisture a few months later—the more silt or soil fertility it carries off with it to fill up the reservoirs. So flood control traces back ultimately to the very grass roots, to the forest lands where these are left, where rain can be made to soak into the ground as into a million-acre sponge or to run off as from the bottom of a skillet, depending on the wisdom and effectiveness of America's land policy.

President Roosevelt this week quoted reports of Government tests to the effect that typical forest land with a good cover of leafmold or pine needles will absorb all but 15 per cent of the water that falls on it; on well-grassed pasture land the runoff is more likely to average about 40 per cent, but on plowed land as much as 80 per cent often runs off unused and wasted.

From this can be seen the desirability of the conservation program for turning back into forest the lands that have been denuded by wasteful lumbering or unprofitable agriculture. Also of regrassing lands which should never have been plowed. But the rate of run-off and erosion can be greatly reduced on cultivated lands by contour plowing, terracing, building check-dams in gullies and favoring sown crops over row crops on the slopes. This is where control of soil erosion becomes also flood control.

Headwater reservoirs are being built on some streams now. The Public Works Administration believes that if the fourteen dams in the Muskingum watershed district in Ohio and the Tygart dam in West Virginia — all under construction — were completed, the present floods on the Ohio river would have been considerably reduced. It is not well to assume that such works would entirely do away with floods, for weather bureau reports indicate that this deluge is in the main simply a result of extremely abnormal rainfall in thawing temperatures, which would cause some difficulty whatever the preparations.

Similarly, it is possible to overstate the efficacy of forest cover and grassland, for one of the heaviest floods on the lower Missouri river occurred in 1844 when its valley had hardly been scratched by cultivation. Even the most porous soil will eventually become saturated if rains are too intense, as in the Winooski valley of Vermont a few years ago. But clearly, every bucketful of water that is impounded in woodland carpet, behind a gully check-dam or a farm terrace reduces the torrent below and enriches the soil where it stays.

With every respect to the mighty works that have been accomplished by the Army corps of engineers on the levees and floodways of the lower Mississippi, it seems a fair conclusion that—these having been built—the more important areas of flood control activity in the near future lie in the construction of reservoirs on tributaries and headwaters and in the furtherance of soil and water conservation practices on farms and forest lands.

Labor Spying—in Reverse

"WHAT would be your judgment of a company executive who sat in at meetings and then revealed secrets to a competitor?" asked Senator Robert La Follette of Herman L. Weckler, general manager of an automobile manufacturing concern, at the Senate hearings on labor espionage.

"I think it would be terrible, reprehensible," replied Mr. Weckler.

Preceding testimony had described how agents of the corporation's auxiliary company had placed operatives in plants of various companies to report on their fellow workers, to worm their way into labor union councils and to disclose union plans in disregard of oaths of loyalty.

"What is the distinction," Senator La Follette pursued, "between an executive selling out and a labor union member being bought to betray his fellows?" The witness said he could not understand the comparison. American labor relations would be happier if the parallel were better recognized.

In justification of the "spy" system, it is pleaded that union meetings are secret and that employers "have to know what is going on." It is taken for granted that corporation directors' meetings are held behind closed doors. They often involve decisions of vital interest to employees, such as plant closings, reorganizations, wage changes and so forth. What would be thought of a labor union trying to hire a dummy director to make confidential disclosures of these matters while they were under discussion?

Of course, an industry may have to be alert against irresponsible agitators or racketeers engaging in criminal conspiracy or attempted sabotage. The strongest ally in such vigilance is a fairly treated and reasonably trusted working force. Employers, by and large, will save themselves money and trouble by dealing with their employees or employee representatives as they would like to be dealt with—in the open and above board.

Naturally, the rule applies both ways. Workers have an equal obligation to deal fairly and resist racketeers. The La Follette committee might well go into the other side—if it has the political courage. But for the moment the spotlight is on the abuses among employers, and the present disclosures emphasize the fact that more employers could do much by recognizing that workers have the same right to privacy and peaceful assembly which they properly demand for themselves.

National, Not Nationalistic

THE British film industry is said to be in the middle of the worst financial crisis it has encountered since the introduction of talkies ten years ago. Yet it has stars, studios, technicians, and, until lately, at least, money, on a scale that compares with the resources of film producers in any other country in the world. What, then, is the primary reason for its present unfortunate situation?

Art is not nationalistic. It has nothing of the jingo temper about it. None the less, it is definitely national. "Eugenie Grandet," "War and Peace," the Parthenon, express the dominating characteristics of the countries that brought them forth. Precisely for this reason, because they are based on something really and genuinely felt, they are world-wide in their appeal. They are international, because they are, in the best sense, national.

Many just criticisms are leveled against American films, but they have the primary virtue of representing in their efficiency, speed, and energy, something that is distinctively American. Thus, because they are not imitations, there is about nearly all of them a quality of sincerity that reflects itself, in spite of untold crudities, in crowded box offices.

The English film studios, with certain remarkable and prosperous exceptions, have not to the same extent reflected the outstanding British qualities, such as a love of adventure and imaginative speculation. They have tried to imitate the conventional Hollywood product, and, for the simple reason that they are not American, they have lost the drive that Hollywood possesses. No doubt if they would interpret the best in the British outlook to the world they would regain it.

Flying High

THE recent unfortunate series of airplane crashes in the United States has caused many charges and countercharges as to whether the Government or the airlines were responsible. The fact is that either group has had the power to make restrictions which should have prevented these accidents.

The damage too often has resulted from planes crashing into trees or hillsides while proceeding in a forward direction. Now there is plenty of room in the air, if the pilot will ride high enough. An elementary lesson taught World War pilots was to keep high until well over the home airport, and then circle down for a landing. Of course, during the war only "contact flying" in sight of the ground was possible. This forced low flying in bad weather. This habit was carried on into commercial flying. Today, despite excellent instruments for bad-weather flying, many pilots still tend to do the instinctive thing, that is, fly by contact.

But with the present-day instruments, a pilot can fly along at a predetermined altitude which will give him plenty of clearance over any obstacle along his route, even in foggy weather. Once above the airport at his destination he can spiral down in wide circles until he can come in for a safe landing.

The only good reason for a departure from this practice has been a desire to save time. Climbing to a good height before heading off across country, and coming in high over the airport at the other end and spiraling down to land, may add ten minutes to a given flight. Not much to sacrifice for safety.

If pilots were forced to fly so that they cleared any object in their path by 2000 feet (which would allow for altimeter inaccuracies), climbing to that altitude immediately after the takeoff and spiraling down over the next airport, they would not crash into the ground from level flight.

There is nothing new or unusual in this method of obtaining safety. It was known twenty years ago. The Department of Commerce could promulgate this rule and enforce it. So could the airlines. If they will do so, they may do much for immediate and future safety in flying.

Solo Sailor

Book News of the Day

AMATEUR sailors who venture alone offshore have something in common with the left-handed baseball pitchers. People are apt to write them off as eccentric. No cruising enthusiast need defend R. D. Graham on that score, for his single-handed crossing of the North Atlantic. Whoever questions his good sense in sailing off soundings in a thirty-footer is pulling on the wrong rope.

Commander Graham's recollections of a ROUGH PASSAGE (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $2.50) confirm this opinion. Nearly everything depends on the ship and the man, rather than on wind and weather. Commander Graham received a terrific mauling on the stormy passage from Newfoundland to Bermuda. But his little seven-ton cutter Emanuel survived the pounding and lived to sail another day. Much of her canvas and gear was carried away in the course of the ordeal, which lasted several days. His detailed description of the yacht's behavior is fascinating. It is the climax of a remarkable adventure.

♪ ♪ ♪

Commander Graham admits there were moments when the ship's motto, "England is an overcrowded country anyway," was terrifyingly appropriate. It is satisfying to observe, however, that not one of those menacing mountains of water he pictures so vividly ever actually broke aboard. And so in the end he drops anchor in a peaceful port of philosophical reflection.

The author's imagination never outfoots his craft on any point of sailing. He is obviously a practical man. His writing adds much to the technical lore of small-boat deep-water voyaging.

The beauty of a well-designed and ably built little boat is that it rides the sea duck-fashion, whereas a larger ship tends to drive into the seas, with destructive effect. Emanuel shipped an alarming quantity of water at times, but this was the accumulation of flying spray and water slopping aboard from the crests of waves breaking confusedly around the yacht.

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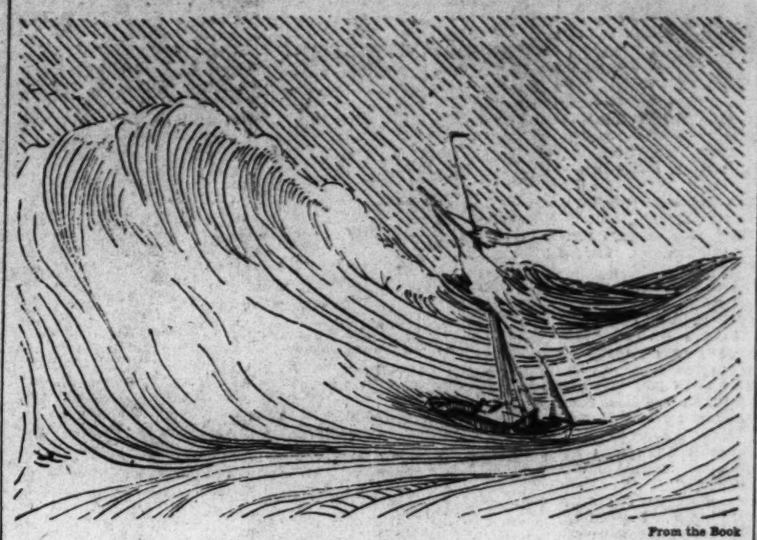
Judging by photographs of Emanuel, the cockpit design could have been improved upon to minimize the size and depth of the helmsman's well for greater safety. Of course, she is a very small craft, probably the smallest British yacht ever to make the westward passage on so high a latitude. She is only twenty-five feet long on the waterline and probably has had to forgo some refinements for lack of space.

Bermuda was an especially welcome landfall after Emanuel's rough passage from St. John's. People in that hospitable island were kind to the lone voyager. Going home to England by way of the Azores, Commander Graham had the companionship and help of a Major Kitchener, nephew of the famous general. They encountered fine sailing conditions. These last chapters provide a pleasant ending.

It is good to learn in Claud Worth's foreword that Commander Graham received the Challenge Cup of the Royal Cruising Club for the voyage from Falmouth to Newfoundland and Labrador. Anyone who reads this unaffected sailor's straightforward narrative will be impressed with the rightness of the award. This compact volume is sure to find a deserving niche on many a cabin shelf.

H. T.

Emanuel in the Great Storm, Nov. 15-17, 1934



From the Book

Gipsy for an Evening

I AM not saying that Szeged is a lonely town, but I was lonely in it. As a matter of fact, it is a bustling city, the second largest in Hungary, and has much personality. Still I was feeling rather gloomy as I walked unaccompanied down its main street late one evening. I was wondering what could cheer me up, when suddenly four little gipsy boys, each with a violin at his chin, encompassed me and began to play. I am sure the music wasn't of a very high order, but it was a lively ditty and the youngsters were very gay and friendly. It was like a page from a story book as I slowly proceeded down Kossuth avenue, surrounded by laughing, grotesquely dressed, agile little brownies. What flashing brown eyes they had and how white their teeth shone in their dark faces! Their little feet skipped over the sidewalk and their bows flew over the violins. They moved like four Pied Pipers, sweeping me off to some fairy land.

But all concerts must end. My musical imps stopped their sawing, cocked their heads on one side imploringly, and held out four grubby little hands. A nickel each seemed to them ample reward and they scampered off, leaving me alone again.

Their spell remained, however, and I decided to take my evening meal at some restaurant with gipsy music. I found one called "Kozhuk," which means sheepskin coat. It was a modest but gay little place, with bright pictures representing scenes from Hungarian folklore painted on the walls. There was a small gipsy orchestra and, as always, the *Meister* was a violinist.

Stories seemed to be coming true. The gaily dressed maidens, dashing heroes and prancing steeds left the wall and gathered around me. The men who played the gipsy music seemed tireless and timeless. Their feet were restless, their bodies swayed with the rhythm, their hands raced over piano keys and quivered on violin strings. The *Meister* had come to my table and the orchestra was playing for me. I had become a grand signor and minstrels were in my court.

How far and by what devious paths had these fascinating people come to entertain me! They had all departed from India. One came through Egypt, Morocco and Spain. Another came through the Caucasus, Russia, and Roumania. The fiery little man with the bass viol came through Damascus, Greece and Yugoslavia. The *Meister* standing by my table, waving his violin, swinging his body, and smiling, came through Tehran, Stamboul and Sofia. It took them 1500 years to get here, traveling in rain and heat, over sand and mud, unwelcome, unwanted, pursued.

Gipsies know no past. Indeed they disdain the past and scorn the future. They are an eternal present, ever repeating itself. They are rhythm, they are melody, they are emotion. A gipsy is phantasy and a gipsy is freedom. He nourishes no memory, he cherishes no aspirations. He is a continuous realization, a sentiment ever expressed and never played out.

He plays because he likes to, dances because he likes to, lives in the open because he likes to. He is a man apart, unique among all the peoples. By his music, and skill as an artisan, he has built himself into the life of all southeast Europe. There is no wedding, nameday, or family celebration without music.

Yet they go their own way, not intermingling, usually shunning civilization, living as outcasts, playing, dancing, wandering along roads that have no end. They take no thought for the morrow, but ride exultantly on the urge of each passing moment, wherever it may take them.

And in Szeged they made me a gipsy, too, that evening. There was no morrow and there was no yesterday. Just music, rhythm and gaiety.

R. H. M.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Tax Adjustments and Unemployment

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It is highly important, in the "breathing space" which has been secured for us, to solve the problem of unemployment. It must be solved first in theory and then gradually society must be brought to conform in practice as nearly as may be.

So much is said about taxation that perhaps the root of the trouble lies in tax adjustments. As an ideal up to which we may work with expectation of a solution, I submit these recommendations as a basis for real democracy:

(A) That all taxes be paid out of the annual rental value of the land, because all public services and disservices are reflected in the annual rental value of the land, exclusive of improvements.

(B) That all economic barriers be removed. (This means tariff duties, quotas, and embargoes.)

(C) That each taxpayer be given a vote for each dollar paid.

(D) That landowners in each tax district organize at once on the basis of one vote for each tax-dollar and offer to proportionately increase their own tax burden in exchange for better public services and therefore higher annual rental values, and gradually to relieve industry of all taxes.

William J. Ogden, in his book entitled "A Tax Talk to Business Men," shows that one half of the annual rental value of lands would be sufficient to pay all state and municipal taxes.

CHARLES G. BALDWIN

Baltimore, Md.

Low Prices in a Machine Age

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Read a news story about Mr. Ford and his son riding around in their latest automobile. The story referred to the pleasure and profit this low-priced car has given to so many people, without depriving Mr. Ford of anything either.

Here is one branch of industry which has worked out a reduction in the price of its product. The movies are another; they draw their crowds by making the price within the reach of the masses. And the newspapers are a third. The highest price for a daily newspaper does not go beyond five cents.

Low prices which give the people enjoyment and keep them from perishing may be the solution for our machine age.

C. H. E.

Melrose, Mass.

"Co-operating With Kidnapers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your recent editorial, "Co-operating With Kidnapers," was interesting. Senator Ashurst's proposal, however, of a $5000 fine to be levied on anyone paying ransom to kidnapers does not go far enough. It would be better to make it a fine and imprisonment.

Were it thoroughly understood by the nation at large that ransom could not be paid kidnaping would soon be exterminated.

Boston, Mass. CLIVE S. CARMAN

"Tower Views"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I like the "Tower Views" title, above the maddening throng, and Clearway is excellent, a clearer way of thinking. The subject matter is elevating, yet practical, full of good will and knowledge of what can be done by right thinking. You have set a high standard at the beginning.

CAROLINE H. SWARTOUT

New York, N. Y.

Mirror of World Opinion

Kipling at Work

IN AFTER years friends enjoying Kipling's confidence have told us how on rare occasions he would reveal some secret of his craft—steeping himself, for instance, in the atmosphere of the story to be told, and then waiting patiently until the spirit prompted, his pen in the meantime turning off many a vivid sketch of fearsome creatures that never were on land or sea. This exercise of the virtues of hope and patience was the very reverse of the maxim for tale-tellers in Morier's classic of "Hajji Baba"—to "fold up the carpet of thy desires, and prowl not round and round thy victim." This method of wait-and-see may have prevailed in the fulness of Kipling's powers; but if it had been the process during that flowering period at Lahore, we should never have had that tropical shower of romances and idylls, dramas-in-brief and tilts against the hated Russian, which poured from him in such profusion. . . .

Those stories or verses day by day, or every other day, were Kipling's own creations, and it was their daring originality . . . that caught India's admiration from the first. Whether they were skimmed off in the quiet of his own room at the family bungalow of arcaded shadow, or dashed off at the office desk with the roar and scuffle around him, the concentration while it lasted, and the reincontrol over so many restive powers—characterization, originality of phrasing, the ricochet of dialogue, the flicker of humor, and, above all, the conciseness that meant a column or a column and a half, no more—this was what left his colleagues breathless.—*John Philip Collins*, one of Rudyard Kipling's colleagues on the Civil and Military Gazette of Lahore, India, in *The Nineteenth Century and After*.

Facilitating War Debt Payments

THE war debt negotiations are not expected to be easy, especially as they cannot be divorced from negotiations regarding the equilibrium level of the sterling-dollar rate. . . . Of course, if the amount involved is a fraction of the original annuities, it would not fundamentally affect the situation. But if the burden of the new debt agreement were even as much as £10,000,000 per annum, it would necessitate the revision of the existing sterling-dollar ratio.

The same consideration holds good also regarding the French franc. France could hardly be expected to assume obligations involving substantial additional transfers, without lowering the exchange value of the franc to a level at which it would lead to the creation of an export surplus available for war debt payment.—*The Financial News*, London.

Profit in Freeing Trade

IF RECENT price tendencies in imported foodstuffs and raw materials and exported manufactured goods continue, there will be every need to encourage and develop our export trade. This is still severely handicapped by trade and exchange restrictions abroad and it may be that any very substantial increase will only prove possible when considerable progress has been made in freeing the channels of international trade. . . .

In 1936, the United Kingdom may have a moderate deficit on her balance of payments. It must not be overlooked, however, that one year is too short a period to afford a reliable indication of the long-term effect of international trade tendencies. It allows insufficient time for the rise in primary commodity prices and the improvement in economic conditions abroad to be fully reflected in this country.—*Monthly Review of Barclay's Bank* (London).

The Wide Horizon

Waking Up the Teacher.

By William Mather Lewis

(From a Radio Address Over the Columbia Network)

THE parent who sends his child to school has a right to expect that he is placing him in the hands of experts who will be interested in correcting his general deficiencies as well as in developing his evident interests. But many times he is doomed to disappointment. Certainly if every teacher cannot be helpful along this line, every school and every college should have on its staff someone who can set each pupil on the road to effective living and who will come in contact with each individual in the school early in his first year.

In addition to this each teacher must recognize that he has a responsibility in addition to teaching his own subject. . . . The young teacher should have impressed upon him the idea that, if a large proportion of pupils in his class do not receive passing marks, this indicates his failure no less than theirs. There is much truth in the old adage, "Where nothing is learned, nothing is taught."

Henry Ward Beecher is said to have told the janitor of his church in Brooklyn that, if he ever observed that the congregation was asleep, he should go into the pulpit and wake up the preacher. All who are engaged in education must realize that their mission is to develop effective human beings; and to that end they must understand the problems which confront modern youth.

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In the first place, youth is confronted with the problem of selecting the right parents. In other words, the home influences thrown about the child during the first few years of his life have more bearing upon his whole educational process than does all the formal schooling to which he will ever be subjected. . . .

When the child enters school at the age of five years, he is usually greeted by the youngest and most inexperienced teacher in the system. If we are going to aid in the solution of youths' problems by giving them a good start in life, we must reverse this system. We must place them in the hands of the most successful, mature and thoughtful teachers available. . . .

Only yesterday I had a letter from an editorial writer asking me whether, in my opinion, a considerable proportion of our people thought matters of national concern through to their logical conclusions. My reply was that I do not believe one out of a hundred people thinks anything through. How can they? Rushing from early morning until late at night, occupied with "busy" work, frantically attempting in their evening hours to find speedy recreation, there is no time left for calm impersonal thought. And so far has the mania gone that, if the time were available, people would be afraid to be left alone with their thoughts. The philosophy of speed, which has never made headway with the great scientists, artists, statesmen of the world, has most little men by the throat. . . .

Most of the problems of youth can be solved if we emphasize the education of the emotions through beauty and through service.

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One of the most significant educational movements of the past twenty years is found in the development of musical interests in our high schools. Here and there one finds orchestras of almost symphonic quality; and in every school of any size there is a musical organization doing serious work. In our colleges Bach and Mendelssohn are superseding the Bulldog-on-the-Bank type of thing in the Glee Club repertoire—much to the disgust of certain old grads, but to the immense benefit of the entire student body. . . .

Finally, the cultivation of the love of books and good reading among our youth is an essential to stable and abundant living. And this requires the leadership of real teachers who themselves truly love and appreciate the best that literature offers.

He who makes friends of the great authors need never fear that life will be dull or difficult. I came across this piece of newspaper verse by Edgar Frank the other day:

How can you live in Goshen?
Said a friend from far.
This wretched country town
Where folks talk little things all year
and plant their cabbages by the moon.
Said I
I do not live in Goshen
I eat here, sleep here, work here;
I live in Greece
Where Plato taught
And Phidias carved
And Epictetus wrote.
I dwell in Rome
Where Michelangelo wrought
In color, form and mass;
Where Cicero penned immortal lines
And Dante sang undying songs.
Think not my life is small because you see a puny place,
I have my books, I have my dreams.
A thousand souls have left for me
Enchantment that transcends
Both time and place.
And so I live in Paradise—not here.

If our youth are to live in Paradise or anywhere near it, those of us who are engaged in education must interpret our task and opportunity more broadly than ever before.